

HOW SAFE ARE THE BLIND?
APPROVAL SHEET

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Myron Smith Shumway, M. A. 1952

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How Safe Are the Blind?

Thesis and Abstract Approved:

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Date:

Thesis submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School
of the University of Maryland in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree of Master of Arts

1951

1940-1941

...the cooperation of many people throughout the United States and Canada to help me bring this study, "How Safe are the Blind?" to completion. I should, therefore, like to make the following acknowledgments.

For help in selection of subject and developing, analyzing and creating my **HOW SAFE ARE THE BLIND?** I would like to thank the following people:

Dr. H. Leo Garabedian, Professor of Industrial Education
George H. Heller, Supervisor for the Blind in Maryland
Lester Hackett, Supervisor of the Blind in Maryland
the Blind in Maryland
Miss Johnnie G. Goss, Teacher for the Blind in Maryland
Miss Langford, Teacher for the Blind in Maryland
Dick Harlan, Head Teacher for the Blind in Maryland
Bill Pierce, Head Teacher for the Blind in Maryland
Kathleen Gorman, Head of the Home Living Department
at the Maryland School for the Blind
Herman Solter, Head of the Talking Book Section Department
at the Maryland School for the Blind
John W. Bailey, Director of the Federal Office of Vocational
Rehabilitation **Myrum Smith Shumway**
Mark Kirkham, Administrator with the Statistics Department
of the United States Department of Agriculture
in Washington, D. C.

For cooperating with me in either furnishing names and

addresses of the blind, or in accepting questionnaires and

Thesis submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School
of the University of Maryland in partial
fulfillment of the requirements for the
degree of Master of Arts

Alvin, Executive Secretary-Director, State Commission
for the Blind (Maryland)
Anderson, Jesse, Head Teacher, Utah Commission for
the Blind
Balderson, Joe, Rehabilitation Counselor (Nebraska)
Bernett, Robert L., Executive Director, American Federation
for the Blind 1951 (New York)
Barnett, Phyllis, Counselor for the Blind (Tennessee)
Gargalis, George J., Employment Counselor for the
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by

Byron Keith Blumway

Transcribed to the Faculty of the Graduate School
of the University of Maryland in partial
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1951

Section, Marion ACKNOWLEDGMENTS of Rehabilitation,
Nevada State Board of Vocational Education

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therefore, like to make the following acknowledgments.

For help in selection of subject and developing, analyzing

and creating my final questionnaire, I should like to thank

the following people:

Dr. R. Lee Kornbake, Professor of Industrial Education
George W. Keller, Supervisor for the Blind in Maryland
Lamont Hackett, Supervisor of the Home Teachers for
the Blind in Maryland
Niels Johannesen, Home Teacher for the Blind in Maryland
Ruth Laupheimer, Home Teacher for the Blind in Maryland
Dick Kennen, Home Teacher for the Blind in Maryland
Bill Pierson, Home Teacher for the Blind in Maryland
Mortikiah Garonzik, Head of the Chair Caning Department
at the Maryland Workshop for the Blind
Herman Welker, Head of the Talking Book Cartoon Department
at the Maryland Workshop for the Blind
John MacAuley, Member of the Federal Office of Vocational
Rehabilitation
Mark Kirkan, an Administrator with the Statistics Department
of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

For cooperating with me in either furnishing names and
addresses of the blind, or in accepting questionnaires and
sending them out to the blind in their states, I should like
to thank the following:

Alsup, Lon, Executive Secretary-Director, State Commission
for the Blind (Texas)
Anderson, Jesse, Home Teacher, Utah Commission for the
Blind
Balderston, Joe, Rehabilitation Counselor (Nebraska)
Barnett, Robert M., Executive Director, American Foundation
for the Blind (New York)
Barrett, Phyllis, Counselor for the Blind (Montana)
Bourgeois, Octave J., Employment Counselor for the
Blind (Louisiana)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

It has taken the cooperation of many people throughout the United States and Canada to help me bring this study, "How Safe are the Blind?" to completion. I should, therefore, like to make the following acknowledgments. For help in selection of subject and developing, analyzing and creating my final questionnaire, I should like to thank the following people:

Dr. R. Lee Horvath, Professor of Industrial Education
George W. Keller, Supervisor for the Blind in Maryland
Leland Hackett, Supervisor of the Home Teachers for the Blind in Maryland
Miss Johnson, Home Teacher for the Blind in Maryland
Miss Langhorne, Home Teacher for the Blind in Maryland
Miss Kerner, Home Teacher for the Blind in Maryland
Miss Peterson, Home Teacher for the Blind in Maryland
Mortimer Gershtik, Head of the Child Guidance Department at the Maryland Workshop for the Blind
Norman Walker, Head of the Training Book Concern Department at the Maryland Workshop for the Blind
John Kachner, Member of the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation
Kent Ely, an Administrator with the Statistics Department of the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

For cooperating with me in other traveling cases and addresses of the blind, or in accepting questionnaires and sending them out to the blind in their states, I should like to thank the following:

Alvin, Len, Executive Secretary-Director, State Commission for the Blind (Texas)
Anderson, Jesse, Home Teacher, Utah Commission for the Blind
Bridgman, Joe, Rehabilitation Counselor (Nebraska)
Barnett, Robert W., Executive Director, American Foundation for the Blind (New York)
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Mission for the Blind (North Carolina)
Cannon, William M., Staff Psychologist, State Com-
mission for the Blind (Texas)
Brown, Charles, Commissioner for the Blind, Commission
for the Blind (Oregon)
Browning, Gordon H., Rehabilitation Counselor, State
for the Blind (Oregon)

Keller, George, Supervisor, Vocational Rehabilitation Service (Maryland) *is Assistance (Idaho)*
 Locke, Elisabeth R., Executive Secretary, Syracuse Association of Workers for the Blind, Inc. (New York)
 Lyon, Margaret C., Home Industry Supervisor (Vermont)
 Magara, George A., Regional Supervisor of Services for the Blind (Illinois) *(Connecticut)*
 Marcelino, Lawrence, Rehabilitation Officer for the Blind (California)
 McAulay, John M., Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Service (Washington, D.C.)
 McCollom, Supervisor of Employment Services for the Blind (Kansas)
 McGrary, Madeline P., Rehabilitation Supervisor, State Commission for the Blind (North Carolina)
 Meyer, George F., Executive Director, Commission for the Blind (New Jersey) *press of gratitude to the many*
 Morgan, E. C., Director, Division of Services for the Blind, Department of Public Welfare (Tennessee) *with*
 Morrison, Elizabeth, Administrator, Conservation of Sight and Work with the Blind (Hawaii) *of results.*
 Ogilvy, P. W., Executive Officer, Canadian National Institute for the Blind (Vancouver, British Columbia)
 Parsons, Raymond, Home Teacher, State Bureau for the Blind (Missouri) *my cooperation and inspiration.*
 Patas, Walter, Employment Counselor, Division of Rehabilitation (Illinois)
 Patren, Howard W., Director, Board of Industrial Aid and Vocational Rehabilitation for the Blind (Indiana)
 Potter, Stanley C., Supervisor, Services for the Blind, Division of Social Welfare (Minnesota)
 Robinson, Leonard A., Supervisor, Services for the Blind, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Service (Washington, D.C.)
 Salmen, Peter J., Executive Director, Industrial Home for the Blind (New York)
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 Service (Maryland)
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 the Blind (New Jersey)
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 Norman, Elizabeth, Administrator, Commission of
 Light and Work with the Blind (Hawaii)
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 Institute for the Blind (Vancouver, British Columbia)
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 Blind (Missouri)
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 and Vocational Rehabilitation for the Blind (Indiana)
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 Division of Social Welfare (Minnesota)
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 Blind, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Service
 (Washington, D.C.)
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 for the Blind, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
 Service (Illinois)
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 (Washington, D.C.)
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 ment of Education (California)
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 itation Service, Department of Education (Alabama)
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 cinnati Association for the Welfare of the Blind
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 Association for the Blind (Missouri)
 Williams, Raymond D., Supervisor, Mass Industries
 (Mississippi)
 Yeaman, Jack E., Director, Division of Deaf and Blind,
 Department of Education (Wyoming)

I should also like to express my gratitude to the many
 neighbors who gave freely of their time in assisting me with
 the mailing of questionnaires and tabulation of results.

I should like to especially thank Mrs. Sarah B. Shurtsey,
 my wife, for her untiring cooperation and inspiration.

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the following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the above mentioned affidavits:

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It is the purpose of this study to present a comprehensive picture of the life of the blind person in the United States. The study is based on a survey of the blind population in the United States, and is intended to provide a basis for the development of more effective methods of rehabilitation and social service for the blind.

The study is divided into two main parts. The first part is a general survey of the blind population in the United States, and the second part is a detailed study of the life of the blind person in the United States. The first part is divided into three sections: (1) the general survey, (2) the life of the blind person, and (3) the social service for the blind. The second part is divided into two sections: (1) the life of the blind person, and (2) the social service for the blind.

The study was conducted in the United States, and is intended to provide a basis for the development of more effective methods of rehabilitation and social service for the blind.

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INJURY RESEARCH CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

What is the Problem? Many people have noticed the blind traveling along the crowded city streets aided only by a white cane or a guide dog and may have wondered just how safe the blind really are. There are many blind men and women who operate power machinery side by side with sighted people in factories, and the question might be posed: How safe are the blind in these factories? There are blind people working in their homes, rearing children and performing all the daily household tasks done by sighted people in their homes. How safe are they in running their washing machines, sewing machines; in bathing the baby; in cooking, ironing; in traveling about the house, etc.? To state the problem more specifically: How safe are the blind in and about the home, in traveling, and on the job? The purpose of this study is to help to answer the several aspects of this question.

Method of Approach to Problem. In an attempt to find out how safe the blind person is, a questionnaire was developed to determine the number of major or minor injuries the blind person has suffered (1) in and about the home, (2) in traveling, and (3) on the job. The questionnaire was developed in order to permit the following comparisons.

1. The sexes were compared as to the number of injuries sustained in certain environments.
2. The age factor was compared with the type of

INTRODUCTION

It is the purpose of this book to provide a comprehensive survey of the current state of knowledge in the field of artificial intelligence. The book is organized into three main parts. The first part, which constitutes the bulk of the book, is devoted to a detailed examination of the various approaches to the design of intelligent systems. The second part, which is more of a survey in nature, discusses the applications of artificial intelligence to a wide range of problems. The third part, which is the shortest of the three, deals with the future of artificial intelligence. The book is written for a general audience, and it is hoped that it will provide a useful introduction to the field for those who are new to it, as well as a valuable reference for those who are already familiar with it.

- Outline of the book is as follows. In an attempt to provide a comprehensive survey of the current state of knowledge in the field of artificial intelligence, the book is organized into three main parts. The first part, which constitutes the bulk of the book, is devoted to a detailed examination of the various approaches to the design of intelligent systems. The second part, which is more of a survey in nature, discusses the applications of artificial intelligence to a wide range of problems. The third part, which is the shortest of the three, deals with the future of artificial intelligence.
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injury sustained. The degree of blindness was compared with the type of injury sustained.

3. The degree of blindness was compared with the type of injury sustained.

4. The number of persons receiving sick benefits was compared with the degree of blindness, sex, mode of travel, and percentage of persons receiving in-

juries.

5. The number of years the blind person has been in-

dependent through employment was analyzed to show

relationship of years of employment to injuries.

6. Present occupations were analyzed to show percent-

age of injuries in each occupation, and the degree

of blindness was compared with percentage of in-

juries in each occupation.

7. The period of time the blind person has been with

the present employer was compared with the type of

injury sustained.

8. The time lost because of illness was compared with

the age group and type of job.

9. The method of travel was compared with the type of

injury sustained.

10. The number of persons holding life insurance and

the number who paid increased premiums was compared

with the degree of blindness, type of job.

11. The number of industrial accidents involving the

blind was determined.

12. The length of time the person was industrially

Injury sustained.

1. The degree of blindness was compared with the type

of injury sustained.

2. The number of persons receiving this benefit was

compared with the degree of blindness, age, mode

of travel, and percentage of persons receiving in-

juries.

3. The number of years the blind person has been in-

dependent through employment was compared to the

relationship of years of employment to injuries.

4. Injured beneficiaries were analyzed to show percent-

age of injuries in each occupation, and the degree

of blindness was compared with percentage of in-

juries in each occupation.

5. The period of time the blind person has been with

the present employer was compared with the type of

injury.

6. The time last season of illness was compared with

the age group and type of loss.

7. The method of travel was compared with the type of

injury sustained.

10. The degree of blindness related the insurance was

the number and kind of injured persons was compared

with the degree of blindness, type of job.

11. The number of industrial accidents related the

blind was determined.

12. The length of time the person was industrially

blind was compared with the number of injuries sustained.

13. Additional disabilities or disabling conditions of the blind person were compared with the number who have paid increased insurance premiums, type of injury sustained, and time lost because of illness.

Definition of Terms. An industrially blind person is one who has twenty-two hundred vision or less in the better eye with best correction. A person with twenty-two hundred vision sees at twenty feet what a person with twenty vision sees at two hundred feet. A person is also said to be industrially blind if he has limited visual fields which cover an area of twenty degrees or less to the front. This is known as "gun barrel", "telescope", or "pin-point" vision. If a fully sighted person would look through a gun barrel, he would receive some impression of the handicap the industrially blind person is under who goes through life seeing only the small area within this diameter.

The term "legally blind" means generally the same as industrially blind. The two terms are used by different government agencies and private institutions.

When the term "partials" is used, it is meant to include all industrially blind persons except those who are totally blind, or "totals".

The different degrees of blindness are defined as follows:

Good object perception--Generally speaking, a person

which was compared with the number of injuries

received.

12. Additional observations on the condition of the

the blind persons were compared with the number of

cases of blindness in the various countries, type of in-

jury received, and time that persons of blindness

continued to live. As indicated in the above in-

formation, the number of persons of blindness in the United

States was 1,200 in 1900, 1,300 in 1910, and 1,400 in 1920.

There were 1,200 persons of blindness in 1900, 1,300 in 1910,

and 1,400 in 1920. A person is said to be

blind when he is unable to see objects at a distance of 200

feet or more. This is the standard of blindness. This

is known as "legal blindness," or "blindness," vision.

It is fully stated that there is a great deal of

variation in the definition of blindness in the

different countries. It is stated that there is a

great deal of variation in the definition of blindness.

The term "legal blindness" means blindness, the same as

legal blindness. The two terms are used by different

countries and are not synonymous.

There are two "visions" of blindness, it is said to be

blind all the time, or "partial blindness," it is said to be

blindly blind, or "total blindness."

The following figures of blindness are given as

follows:

1000 blind persons in the United States, a person

of blindness in the United States, a person

with this degree of blindness can travel without a cane or just as a sighted person. He can readily see people, although he might not recognize them unless they are very near him. He might be able to read headlines in newspapers.

Poor object perception--A person with this degree of blindness travels with a cane and can only make out figures at close range. He cannot read headlines in newspapers.

Light perception--A person with light perception can only tell light from darkness and might be able to say that there is a dark, heavy object in front of him, or see a light at night.

Total blindness--A person with both optic nerves dead is totally blind. His eyes may or may not be artificial. He sees no light.

A major injury is one which causes a person to lose one day or more from work because of injury. A minor injury is one which causes the person injured to lose less than one day from work.

Comparable studies. No comparable studies were located. The following investigations were made. The Enoch Pratt Free Library was contacted, and all books, studies, and any literature pertaining to work for the blind was checked. No directly pertinent studies were found therein. From the American Foundation for the Blind and the Perkins Institute in Massachusetts pamphlets were obtained which

with this degree of blindness can travel without
a cane or stick as a slight person. He can readily
see people, although he cannot see things that
require that he very near him. He is able to see
at great distances in the distance.

Some object to the fact that with this degree of
blindness people with a cane and not only can
not travel at all times. He cannot read books
if he is not blind.

Some persons with this degree of blindness can
only tell light from darkness and not be able to
say that there is a dark, heavy object in front
of him, or see a light at night.

Some persons with this degree of blindness can
be easily blind. His eyes may or may not be
suffering. He sees no light.

A major injury to the eye causes a person to lose
his sight or even from the loss of sight. A minor in-
jury to the eye causes the person to lose his
sight or even from the loss of sight.

General Remarks. In general, the eyes are
not. The following remarks are made. The eyes
that are blind are not, and all people, whether
and not blind, are not. The eyes are
not. The eyes are not. The eyes are not. The eyes are not.
The eyes are not. The eyes are not. The eyes are not. The eyes are not.
The eyes are not. The eyes are not. The eyes are not. The eyes are not.

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listed all unpublished studies on work for the blind. There was nothing in this list which correlated close enough with this study to be useful. Outstanding individuals (who will be referred to later) in work for the blind were contacted and none of them knew of a comparable study.

Need for the Study. Some persons working with the blind felt that such a study would be of considerable benefit in work for the blind, their reason being that there was practically a total lack of factual information dealing with the safety of the blind, and that it was difficult to prove to employers and insurance companies how safe the blind were. Here opinion had to be expressed on many occasions and in many instances this did not convince the sighted employer who could employ a blind person to work in his factory that the blind person really was safe. In the absence of factual information, life insurance companies continue to charge increased premiums to the blind. Definite data compiled on the safety of a large representative number of blind throughout the United States and Canada might help to clear up erroneous thinking, or at least act as an incentive for a greater investigation into this subject. The number of workers for the blind who cooperated in making the study a success help to show its worth. Many people who answered the questionnaire stated their interest in it and offered further cooperation. There were fifty-six persons who requested an analysis of this study on their own initiative. A letter was received from Mr. Robert Barnett and Miss Katherine Gruber

of the American Foundation for the Blind, requesting that they be allowed to consider the publication of this study.¹

To further substantiate the need for such a study, there is the problem of the blind paying an increased life insurance premium because of blindness only. The insurance companies have no actual proof that blindness in and of itself raises the mortality of a person. The evidence they have continually referred to was a group of studies conducted many years ago, from which no information could be obtained as to possible other disabilities there were besides blindness. In other words, all blind people were charged increased premium rates, and although there is not definite proof, it can be assumed that many of these blind persons might have had other disabilities which would have increased the mortality rate even if blindness had not been present. There is no way of knowing, either, how these blind people tested were selected. Were they working? Were they shut-ins, salesmen, etc.? These studies are not satisfactory. The executives of several insurance companies were contacted, and the majority of them agreed that there was not enough factual information to justify charging the blind increased life insurance rates.

There were many inconsistencies in life insurance rates. One factual study brings out the point that a certain type of people suffer more premature deaths because of accident than they should according to actuarial figures, yet there

¹See Appendix A.

of the American Revolution for the blind, requesting that they be allowed to consider the possibility of this study.

To further substantiate the need for such a study,

there is the question of the blind being an increased life insurance premium because of blindness only. The insurance companies have no actual proof that blindness is not of the

will reduce the possibility of a lawsuit. The evidence they have occasionally received is that a group of similar cases

dated many years ago, from cases of blindness could be applied as an example when classified, they are not

given blindness. In other words, all blind people are

not equal in terms of blindness, and although there is not definite proof, it can be assumed that many of these blind

persons might have had other disabilities which would have increased the complexity of their blindness and not been

present. There is no way of knowing, either, how many

blind people needed care adjustment. They may require two or three times as much adjustment, yet these figures are not reliable.

Further, the classification of various insurance companies may vary, and the majority of them agree that there are

not enough factual information to justify charging the blind increased life insurance rates.

There were some investigations in life insurance rates for blind people and the point that a certain type

of people rather than general figures because of accident rates they should be considered as individual figures, not that

is no increase in their premiums. The blind, even though there is no factual, conclusive information to justify it, pay an increased premium simply because long established precedents say so, and a precedent is a hard thing to change in this instance.

Limitations of the Problem. The questionnaire approach was used in this study, and the only source of data was the information contained in the returned questionnaires. Questionnaires were sent to industrially blind people who are employed or who have been employed as blind. The type of employment was unrestricted and no race or sex lines were drawn. People from all races presumably have returned these questionnaires, which were sent throughout the United States and Canada. People receiving the questionnaires were given about two weeks to return them.

Sighted persons occupying similar jobs were not studied to serve as a criterion. *End*

Analysis of Procedure.

1. The topic "How Safe are the Blind?" was selected because investigation revealed that very little research had been done in this field, and there were no comparable studies.
2. The areas for which information was to be obtained were enumerated.
3. A questionnaire was developed in terms of these areas.²

²See Appendix B.

is an increase in their production. The first, very simple, reason is that, in the past, the production of goods was limited by the amount of land available for cultivation. In the future, however, the production of goods will be limited by the amount of labor available for production.

But an increase in the production of goods is not the only reason for the increase in the production of goods. There are other reasons, such as the increase in the amount of land available for cultivation, the increase in the amount of labor available for production, and the increase in the amount of capital available for production.

Limitations of the Problem. The production of goods is limited by the amount of land available for cultivation, the amount of labor available for production, and the amount of capital available for production. These limitations are not the only ones, however. There are other limitations, such as the limitations imposed by the technology of production and the limitations imposed by the distribution of resources.

It is important to note that the limitations on the production of goods are not the same for all goods. Some goods are produced using land, labor, and capital, while others are produced using only land or only labor. This means that the limitations on the production of goods are different for different goods.

There are also limitations on the production of goods that are not related to the amount of land, labor, or capital available. These limitations are imposed by the technology of production and the distribution of resources. For example, the production of goods using a particular technology may be limited by the availability of the technology itself.

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It is important to note that the limitations on the production of goods are not the same for all goods. Some goods are produced using land, labor, and capital, while others are produced using only land or only labor. This means that the limitations on the production of goods are different for different goods.

4. A list was obtained from the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of all the people in the United States who were engaged in placement and training of the blind. The membership list of The American Association of Workers for the Blind was also obtained. From these two lists a group of people was selected and asked to cooperate in this study.³

5. Questionnaires were sent out individually to blind persons and in bulk mailings to workers with the blind for readdressing.⁴

6. The contents of returned questionnaires were charted.⁵

7. The charts were tabulated and graphs were compiled.⁶

8. A list of conclusions was drawn up.⁷

³See Appendix C for letter.

⁴See Appendix D for cover letter.

⁵See Chapter III.

⁶See Chapter III.

⁷See Chapter IV.

It is hoped that these companies have standard rates...

1. A list was obtained from the Bureau Office of the

General Investigation of all the people in the

State of Texas and was placed in the hands of

the Bureau of the State. The membership list of the

various associations of business men and firms was

also obtained. These were then listed in groups of

people who resided and acted in connection in this

State.

2. The Committee was also made responsible for the

persons and in this regard to persons with the

list for reference.

3. The records of various organizations were

checked.

4. The State was divided into groups were assigned.

5. A list of associations was drawn up.

See Appendix 1 for list.

See Appendix 2 for list.

See Appendix 3 for list.

See Appendix 4 for list.

See Appendix 5 for list.

CHAPTER II

PROCEDURE

Introduction.

While working for five years as a Rehabilitation Counselor for the Blind, wherein the main job is to "sell" the safety and ability of blind workers, it has often been recognized that there is practically a total lack of factual information to prove that the blind workers are safe. Casualty insurance companies do not increase their insurance rates to factories which hire the handicapped. These rates are determined by the number of accidents a particular factory has. Yet life insurance companies take the opposite stand and charge the blind an increased premium which is based solely on their blindness. A few companies do claim to charge the blind standard rates with no increase charged because of blindness; however, it will many times be found that these companies have standard rates which exceed the standard rates of larger companies. So the blind person is really paying an increased premium and not knowing it. The desire to produce some factual information that would prove the safety of the blind to the public to help clear up inconsistencies like the one mentioned above between casualty companies and life insurance companies led to the study on "How Safe Are the Blind?" not only at work, but in the home and home surroundings, and in travel.

The procedure used in approaching and conducting this study can be best explained in the following eight steps.

Research on Comparable Studies.

Now that it had been

CHAPTER II

INTRODUCTION

The first part of this study is devoted to a general

survey of the literature on the subject of the

effect of the "well" on the quality of the

water supply. It is found that the quality of the

water supply is affected by the quality of the

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decided to make a study on the subject "How Safe Are the Blind?", it was necessary to find out what comparable studies, if any, had been made in this field or what literature was available on this subject. Previous work done on this subject might prove of great worth in performing this study.

The following investigations were made in an effort to uncover helpful literature. The Enoch Pratt Free Library was contacted and all literature in the field of the blind was noted. There were hundreds of pieces of literature on work for the blind in this library. Letters were then written to the American Foundation for the Blind and the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Massachusetts, requesting information on any and all studies that had been made in the field of work for the blind. As a result of these letters, a list of all unpublished theses in work for the blind was received. There were hundreds of studies contained herein. A letter was then written to the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Division of Services for the Blind, asking for information, and the letter received from this office is very interesting. Since it was felt that this study might bring out some interesting facts on the safety of the blind which would prove of interest to insurance companies, the executives of several large insurance companies were written to or contacted personally. The fact that the blind pay increased premiums for life insurance in most companies because of blindness only is generally

desired to make a study on the subject "The Role of the

Library". It was necessary to find out what materials

available in any one place in this field or what library

there was available on this subject. Previous work done on

this subject shows that there is a great need for further study

on this

The following investigation was made in an effort to

discover what libraries have in their collection

on this subject and all libraries in the field of the field

on this subject. There were hundreds of libraries on

this subject in this library. Library work has

shown that the American Association for the Study and

Research in Libraries has been in the field of this subject.

Information on any one of these subjects has been made in

the field of work for the field. At a number of places

where, a list of all published books is with the

list was received. There were hundreds of studies on

related subjects. A list was then given to the various

divisions of the National Association of Librarians

for the field, asking for information, and the list was

given to the various divisions in very interesting. When it was

found that the study of the field was very interesting

on the study of the field would prove of interest to

librarians everywhere. The executives of several large libraries

who were contacted were asked to be contacted personally. The

fact that the field was very interesting to all librarians

in most countries because of differences only is generally

known by those interested in the blind. Although the insurance question was only one small phase of the study, it was considered the best approach to the problem to learn the insurance men's point of view and what facts they had which supported their point of view. The interest evidenced in this study by most life insurance executives was very gratifying, and constructive criticisms which they had to offer proved of great value in conducting the study.

The Baltimore Safety Council was contacted for facts and figures on the safety of the blind.

The results of the investigations made above are as follows. There was revealed not one single study that dealt with the safety of the blind in the United States in all the published theses, unpublished theses, or other material gone over. A few people said the blind were safe, but there were no facts to back their remarks. The only similar study located was made in Canada, and that was restricted to industry. The letter received from Mr. John McAulay of the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation explains that study.⁸

The insurance statistics on the blind were discussed with several insurance executives, and they all agreed that there was really not enough factual information to merit an increased premium because of blindness. However, they asked that their names and organizations not be mentioned, and this request was honored. Letters were also received from life

⁸ See Appendix E.

known by those interested in the blind. Although the law
 was passed in 1911, it was not until 1913 that it
 was considered the best approach to the problem of blind
 education and a point of view was reached that with
 appropriate legal action of 1913. The interest awakened in
 this study by most of the interested individuals was very small.
 This, and the subsequent activities which they did to bring
 about at least some in the field of the study.

The Committee on the Blind was organized in 1913.

and it was on the safety of the blind.

The results of the investigation were as follows. There was revealed that the blind were not only
 with the safety of the blind in the United States in all the
 political, economic, educational, and other matters.
 over. The people with the blind were not only, but there were
 no facts to back their claims. The only studies which in-
 dicated was that in 1913, the blind was restricted to industry.
 The investigation found that the safety of the blind of
 the blind was not only, but there were not only.

The Committee on the Blind was organized in 1913.
 with several hundred individuals, and they all agreed that
 there was really no single factor in the problem of blind
 education, but rather a number of different. However, they agreed
 that their own and the government's efforts were not only, but
 required in 1913. Letters were also received from the

insurance executives.⁹ These letters mention the same studies which were gone over with other insurance executives in conversation and prove to be very non-factual.

All research revealed that there was a great need for such a study, but that little, if no, work had been done on the topic. At least no comparable study had ever been made that could be discovered. Any study made on this subject would have to be very original and performed in a manner which would bring forth objective results in such quality and quantity that they would be of value in indicating just how safe the blind are.

Areas of Information to be Obtained. Areas in which information was to be obtained were next considered and enumerated. How safe are the blind, where, and in what way? If anyone were to ask another the question: "How safe are you?", the natural reply would probably be: "How safe am I where--at home, in traveling, or at work?" The blind person's reply to the same question would probably be the same. For this reason, it was felt that the wisest course to follow would be to find out how safe the blind were in the home and its surroundings, in traveling, and at work. It was felt that these three areas would be where the blind adult would spend nearly all of his time, and that the statistics or results of any research done would be more important if these three fields were used.

The next thing to consider was in what way each of these

⁹For sample letter see Appendix F.

...these are, however, the same studies
which have been over all other instances. ...
...and prove to be very important.

All ... revealed ...
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fields should be analyzed. Should the number of injuries a person had sustained in each field be determined? That brought up this question: How would injuries be divided according to severity? Could this be told by days lost from work? After all, a sprained ankle might cause a person to lose three hours of work, but on the other hand might cause him to lose two weeks. For this reason, it was decided to divide injuries according to days lost from work because of the injury. This would indirectly tell us how severe the injury really was. The injuries would be classified as major or minor.

The above method, with certain modifications in usage or terms, is used by the National Safety Council and others, so it was assumed to be the best method. Therefore, it was hoped that a study would bring out how many major or minor injuries a blind adult had in his home and surroundings, in traveling, and while he was on the job.

Even if the number of injuries of a certain type in a certain environment were known, it would still be necessary to know other things about the blind individual to make the study more valid. For instance: How long had he been blind? How old was he? What was his degree of blindness? How did he travel? What type of work was he in? Did he have life insurance? What other disabilities did he have? How much time had he lost because of sickness, etc.? For this reason, it was felt that any study made should contain these facts about the blind who had received the injury. This area would

be called general information.

The four areas to be studied were then divided as such:
 (a) general information about the blind, (b) how many major or minor injuries the blind had in their homes or home surroundings, (c) how many major or minor injuries the blind had in traveling, and (d) how many major or minor injuries the blind had at work.

Questionnaire Method for Obtaining Information.

Since the above information concerning the number of injuries incurred by the blind was not available in this field; therefore, no research into literature would bring out the factual information desired. The interview was considered, but because of the limited number of interviews which could be obtained by this method. It was finally decided to make up a questionnaire which would cover these four areas: (a) general information on the blind, (b) major or minor injuries in the home or home surroundings, (c) major or minor injuries in traveling, and (d) major or minor injuries at work. It was felt that this questionnaire should be objective in order to be a more valid and reliable study. This would also make it more factual and easier to evaluate.

The final questionnaire was modified and changed several times. Several copies were made and given to individuals for their constructive criticism. Other copies were read before groups and their remarks were noted. Some teachers for the

as stated previously.

The four cases so classified were then divided as follows:

(a) General information about the blind, (b) how many major

or minor injuries the blind had in their lives or how many

injuries, (c) how many major or minor injuries the blind

had in traveling, and (d) how many major or minor injuries

the blind had at work.

Classification of the blind by type of injury.

Under the above information concerning the number of injuries

incurred by the blind in traveling, it was found that

there was no material available in this field; therefore, no

research into this source would bring out the desired infor-

mation desired. The interview method was considered, but

because of the limited number of blind persons in the limited sample

which could have been obtained by this method, it was de-

cided to make up a questionnaire which would cover

these four areas. (a) General information on the blind,

(b) major or minor injuries in the home or some surroundings,

(c) major or minor injuries in traveling, and (d) major or

minor injuries at work. It was felt that this questionnaire

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study. This would also make it more factual and easier to

evaluate.

The final questionnaire was mailed and returned several

times. Several copies were made and given to individuals for

their constructive criticism. When copies were sent back

these and their comments were noted. Some changes were made

blind, a supervisor of services for the blind, a member of the staff of the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, my advisor, and several others were consulted. When it was felt that the questionnaire was adequate, ten copies were sent out as a sample mailing. This sampling went to individuals in diversified jobs, of many different ages, and with different degrees of blindness and different methods of travel. A rather unusual thing happened in that all ten were returned. A few more changes were made and the final questionnaire was ready for mailing.¹⁰ It was to be a four-page questionnaire, placed on the backs and fronts of two sheets. A cover letter was then written to explain this questionnaire.¹¹ A return self-addressed, stamped envelope was enclosed with the questionnaire and cover letter when mailed.

Who Were Asked to Cooperate? While the questionnaire was being developed, much thought was given to the type of person who should receive it. It was already decided that the recipients should be blind adults of either sex and any race who were working at present or who had worked as blind persons.

It was now felt that all occupations should be represented as well as all states and Canada. Where could a sampling of the blind who would fit this category be acquired? This problem was solved when it was learned from a worker for the blind in the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation

¹⁰For questionnaire see Appendix B.

¹¹For letter see Appendix D.

It was found that the investigation of the case was not completed by the time the report was submitted. The investigation was continued by the Special Agent in Charge, who was assigned to the case. The investigation was completed by the time the report was submitted. The investigation was continued by the Special Agent in Charge, who was assigned to the case. The investigation was completed by the time the report was submitted.

that a list of most individuals doing placement work for the blind in the United States could be obtained from the Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. Upon the receipt of this list, a letter was composed and sent to all of these people on March 24, asking for their cooperation in the study on "How Safe Are the Blind?"¹² This letter asked for a list of names and addresses of the blind. Many cooperated, but some replied that even though they would like to cooperate, they were not allowed to send out names and addresses of the blind clients. The letter sent them had not asked for clients of their agency, but had merely asked for blind persons known to them. However, to clarify their thinking, another letter, dated April 4, was sent, asking them to cooperate by accepting questionnaires and merely readdressing them to blind people known to them.¹³

A few replies indicated that the heads of the agencies should have been written to also. To satisfy this suggested problem, a letter similar to the letter dated April 4 with a postscript was sent out to the heads of many agencies, organizations, and groups of blind workers in the United States and Canada.¹⁴ The names and addresses of such people were taken from the 1950 Convention Report of the American Association of Workers for the Blind. Two hundred and forty-three people were contacted by letter, asking them to

¹²For letter see Appendix G.

¹³For sample see Appendix H.

¹⁴See Appendix I.

that a list of names of individuals being placed upon the
the list is the United States would be obtained from the
Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. From the re-
sult of this list, a list of names was compiled and sent to all
at which people are listed, asking for their cooperation
in the work of the list. The list is a list of names of
the list of names and addresses of the blind. Many of
names, but some of the names were not known. Many of the
to cooperate, they were not allowed to send out names and
addresses of the blind. The list is a list of names and
not asked for names of blind people, but not really asked
for blind people known to them. However, in clearly this
list, and the list, dated April 1, was sent, asking
them to cooperate by supplying addresses of blind people
residing in the United States. The list is a list of names
A list of names indicated that the heads of the families
should have been written to them. In reality this was not
possible. A list of names in the list dated April 1 with a
commented was sent out in the hands of many agencies, the
national, and groups of blind people in the United States
and Canada. The names and addresses of such people were
sent from the 1930s to the 1940s. The list is a list of names
list of names for the blind. Two hundred and forty-
three people were included in the list, asking them to

1. The list is a list of names and addresses of blind people.
2. The list is a list of names and addresses of blind people.
3. The list is a list of names and addresses of blind people.

cooperate in the study, either by sending a list of names and addresses of the blind, or by accepting bulk mailings for readdressing.

Method of Distributing Questionnaires. Nine hundred and eighty-two questionnaires were distributed to individuals either directly or indirectly. If indirectly, a bulk mailing of questionnaire kits was sent to the cooperating individual for readdressing. All persons received, besides the questionnaire, a cover letter and a return addressed and stamped envelope. A deadline was set up for the return of the questionnaires. This was done to speed up replies. All persons receiving the questionnaires had from ten days to two and one-half weeks to respond.

Method of Recording Returned Questionnaires. As the questionnaires were returned, the results of each were charted.¹⁵ Questions were placed vertically on the left side of the chart. Vertical columns were used to the right of the questions and the contents of each questionnaire were filled in the columns. Each column on the chart contained the contents of one questionnaire. Once the information was removed from the questionnaire, the questionnaire was of no further value; however, questionnaires were kept as proof. Twenty-one large charts were used for the charting of the questionnaires. Each questionnaire was numbered to correspond with a specific column on the chart. The chart will be

¹⁵See Chapter III.

consequence in the study, either by sending a list of names and addresses of the study, or by accepting this mailing for forwarding.

Effect of Hospital Questionnaires

and eight-hundred questionnaires were distributed to individuals who either directly or indirectly, if indirectly, a letter asking of questionnaire this was sent to the appropriate individual for forwarding. All persons received, besides the questionnaire, a cover letter and a return address and stamped envelope. A deadline was set up for the return of the questionnaires. This was done to speed up replies. All persons receiving the questionnaire had from ten days to two and one-half weeks to respond.

Effect of Hospital Return Questionnaires

questionnaires were returned, the results of each were checked. If questionnaires were missed vertically on the left side of the sheet, vertical columns were used in the right of the question and the contents of each questionnaire were filled in the columns. Each column on the sheet contained the results of one questionnaire. Once the information was removed from the questionnaire, the questionnaire was of no further value; however, questionnaires were kept as proof. Twenty-one large sheets were used for the checking of the questionnaires. Each questionnaire was numbered in order to go with a specific column on the sheet. The sheet will be

Difficult for anyone to read because of the many short cuts used, for example, the results of the men's questionnaires were recorded in red pencil and the women's questionnaires in blue pencil. If "Yes" or "No" was required, the "No's" only were checked. If no answer was given on a particular question, a cross was inserted in the blank. The sample chart will merely give the reader an idea of the procedure used. Charts were also kept as proof for the study. The charts were twenty-one inches by thirty-two inches. Both back and front were used.

Making of Graphs and Charts. The charts were now tabulated and graphs and tables compiled. This procedure was the most difficult procedure of any.

In the approach to the problem on page 1 of Chapter I, the comparisons to be made in the study were stated, also what the comparisons are meant to point out. These comparisons were placed either in tables or in graphs. The method was adopted which would most clearly and rapidly give a visual picture of the comparisons to the reader.

Conclusions Enumerated. All responses received as a result of this study were indicated. The importance of these responses was considered. All results with conclusions were recorded.

The different graphs and charts in Chapter III were discussed and certain conclusions were drawn and stated. The graphs and charts were numbered by sections in Chapter III, and in Chapter IV the section devoted to a particular graph

only were included. It was found that a very small number of the cases were not included in the study. The results of the study are as follows:

[illegible]

1844 from 1841. See also

Editorial of *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1963, 185: 1000-1001.

new evidence that the design could be wrong, the total

• You're ordering our 110017215. Great deal

I refuse to stop my military work at home and at

... ..

-1940-1941. The value of sugar was also around 100

Revised 10/1/88

only a few minutes before the door of the room opened and a woman came in.

... ..

... ..

62. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552. 2553. 2554. 2555. 2556. 2557. 2558. 2559. 2560. 2561. 2562. 2563. 2564. 2565. 2566. 2567. 2568. 2569. 2570. 2571. 2572. 2573. 2574. 2575. 2576. 2577. 2578. 2579. 2580. 2581. 2582. 2583. 2584. 2585. 2586. 2587. 2588. 2589. 2590. 2591. 2592. 2593. 2594. 2595. 2596. 2597. 2598. 2599. 2600. 2601. 2602. 2603. 2604. 2605. 2606. 2607. 2608. 2609. 2610. 2611. 2612. 2613. 2614. 2615. 2616. 2617. 2618. 2619. 2620. 2621

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1009-1010

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force for any reason. This group includes people who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force for any reason.

or table corresponds in number. For example, the conclusions stated under Section 5 of Chapter IV are based directly on the chart and graphs of Section 5 of Chapter III. This made for easy reference. It might be further noted that these sections correspond directly with corresponding questions in the questionnaire.

It is divided according to sections, and each section corresponds to an identified portion of the questionnaire as a whole. In the first section, titled History of Research in Psychology (Chapter I, page 11), as an example, Section 1 of this chapter would relate to information obtained from question 1 of the questionnaire and would be directly correlated with the data of question 1 of History of Research in Psychology in Section 1. Section 2 in this chapter, question 2 of the questionnaire, and question 2 of History of Research in Psychology in Section 2. This chapter is divided up into three parts. It is hoped that this uniformity throughout this thesis will make for easier reading and better comprehension.

It should be stated here that the same was repeated only in Section 1 and Section 2 of this chapter. The reason is not that of repeating the entire thesis but rather to make it easier to read. This style is consistent with the style of the thesis as a whole. Sections 1 and 2 of this chapter are, however, given some interesting statistics, and figures, and information which will make the study more enjoyable to the reader.

The questionnaire was based upon the results obtained from a study of 100 psychology students.

There is no evidence.

PRESENTATION OF THE DATA

Introduction. The results of all questionnaires were placed on charts. The tabulations of these charts are shown by means of tables and graphs in this chapter. This chapter is divided according to sections, and each section corresponds to an identical number on the questionnaire or to a similarly numbered step listed under Method of Approach to Problem (Chapter I, page 1). As an example, Section 4 of this chapter would relate to information obtained from question 4 on the questionnaire and would be directly correlated also with step 4 under Method of Approach to Problem in Chapter I. Section 4 in this chapter, question 4 of the questionnaire, and step 4 in Method of Approach to Problem all deal with sick benefits received by the blind. It is hoped that this uniformity throughout this thesis will make for easier reading and better understanding.

It should be stated here that the sexes are separated only in Section 1 and Section 2 of this chapter. The intent is not that of comparing the safety of blind men with the safety of blind women. This study is concerned with the safety of the blind as a group. Sections 1 and 2 of this chapter do, however, give some interesting statistics, comparisons, and relationships which will make the study more understandable to the reader.

The tabulations are based upon 438 usable returns out of a total of 450 responses.

CHAPTER III

THE NATURE OF THE DATA

Introduction. The results of all questionnaires were placed on cards. The collection of these cards was done by means of tables and graphs in this chapter. This chapter is divided according to sections, and each section corresponds to an identical number on the questionnaires as to a similar-ly numbered step listed under Method of Experiment in Chapter I, page 1. As an example, Section 1 of this chapter would relate to information obtained from question 1 of the questionnaire and would be directly correlated also with step 1 under Method of Experiment in Chapter I.

Section 1 in this chapter, question 1 of the questionnaire, and step 1 in Method of Experiment in Chapter I deal with this particular research by the blind. It is hoped that this preliminary investigation will make for easier working and better understanding.

It should be stated here that the cards are separated only in Section 1 and Section 2 of this chapter. The latter is not that of comparing the safety of blind men with the safety of blind women. This study is concerned with the safety of the blind as a group. Sections 1 and 2 of this chapter 3, however, give some interesting statistics, percentages, and relationships which all show the study more understandable to the reader.

The statistics are based upon 450 people who were not

of a total of 450 responses.

Table 1. Distribution of Responses by Sex and Age

| | <u>Up to 25</u> | <u>26-35</u> | <u>36-45</u> | <u>46-55</u> | <u>56 over</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Women | 11 | 29 | 36 | 33 | 4 | 113 |
| Men | 11 | 105 | 79 | 59 | 47 | 325 |
| Total | 42 | 134 | 115 | 92 | 51 | 434 |

Table 2. Distribution of Responses by Sex, Average Age, and Range

| | <u>Average Age</u> | <u>Youngest</u> | <u>Oldest</u> |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Women | 39.32 | 17 | 71 |
| Men | 39.10 | 15 | 76 |

Table 3. Injuries Incurred with Distribution by Severity, Sex, and Environment

| | <u>Major</u> | | <u>Minor</u> | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | <u>Women</u> | <u>Men</u> | <u>Women</u> | <u>Men</u> |
| Home | 7 | 4 | 5 | 13 |
| Surroundings | 7 | 2 | 3 | 17 |
| Work | 1 | 10 | 4 | 13 |
| Travel | 3 | 2 | 10 | 23 |
| Total | 18 | 25 | 22 | 66 |

Home and home surroundings will be combined in the rest of the study. They will also be combined in the following graph.

Table 1. Distribution of respondents by sex and age

| Age | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65+ |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Male | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| Female | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| Total | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 20 |

Table 2. Distribution of respondents by sex, average age, and range

| Sex | Average age | Range |
|--------|-------------|-------|
| Male | 38.5 | 18-64 |
| Female | 39.5 | 18-64 |

Table 3. Distribution of respondents by sex, average age, and range

| Sex | Average age | Range |
|--------|-------------|-------|
| Male | 38.5 | 18-64 |
| Female | 39.5 | 18-64 |

These and other characteristics will be examined in the rest of the study. They will also be examined in the following table.

Table 4. Distribution by Sex, Showing Injuries Incurred,
and Per Cent Receiving Injuries

| | <u>Number of
Persons</u> | <u>Number of
Injuries</u> | <u>Number per
100 Persons</u> |
|-------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Women | 113 | 37 | 34.51 |
| Men | 325 | 89 | 27.38 |



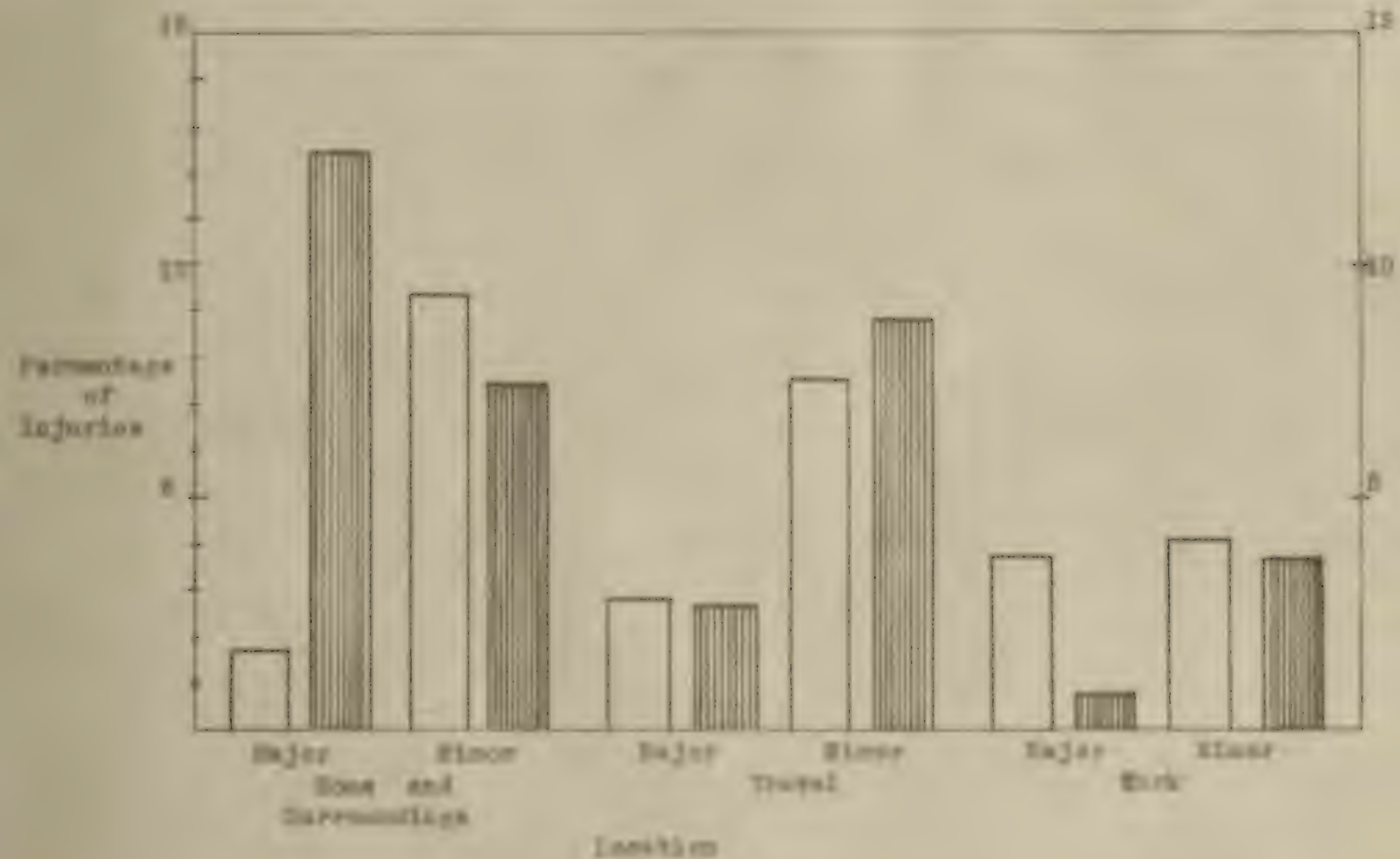
Table 4. Distribution of sex, breeding status, and age of birds, and the number of eggs laid, during the breeding season, 1964-1965.

| Sex | Number of birds | Number of eggs laid | Number of eggs laid per bird |
|--------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Male | 11 | 11 | 1.0 |
| Female | 11 | 11 | 1.0 |

The following table shows the distribution of sex, breeding status, and age of birds, and the number of eggs laid, during the breeding season, 1964-1965. The data are presented in a table with four columns: Sex, Number of birds, Number of eggs laid, and Number of eggs laid per bird. The rows are divided into two main sections: Male and Female. The Male section shows 11 birds, 11 eggs laid, and 1.0 eggs laid per bird. The Female section shows 11 birds, 11 eggs laid, and 1.0 eggs laid per bird.

The data are presented in a table with four columns: Sex, Number of birds, Number of eggs laid, and Number of eggs laid per bird. The rows are divided into two main sections: Male and Female. The Male section shows 11 birds, 11 eggs laid, and 1.0 eggs laid per bird. The Female section shows 11 birds, 11 eggs laid, and 1.0 eggs laid per bird.

Fig. 1 Major and Minor Injuries Incurred in Different Environments,
Showing Distribution by Sex
(Percentages Based upon Total Damages)



Totals:
Male 22
Female 18



Table 9. Value of the total nitrogen in the soil and in the plants

| Treatment | Soil (g N/kg) | | | Plants (g N/kg) | | |
|------------|---------------|----------|---------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| | 0-10 cm | 10-20 cm | 0-30 cm | 0-10 cm | 10-20 cm | 0-30 cm |
| Control | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Nitrogen | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Phosphorus | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Potassium | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Total | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 |

Table 10. Value of the total nitrogen in the soil and in the plants

| Treatment | Soil (g N/kg) | | | Plants (g N/kg) | | |
|------------|---------------|----------|---------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| | 0-10 cm | 10-20 cm | 0-30 cm | 0-10 cm | 10-20 cm | 0-30 cm |
| Control | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Nitrogen | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Phosphorus | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Potassium | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Total | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 |

Table 11. Value of the total nitrogen in the soil and in the plants

| Treatment | Soil (g N/kg) | | | Plants (g N/kg) | | |
|------------|---------------|----------|---------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| | 0-10 cm | 10-20 cm | 0-30 cm | 0-10 cm | 10-20 cm | 0-30 cm |
| Control | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Nitrogen | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Phosphorus | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Potassium | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Total | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 |

Table 5. Major and Minor Injuries Sustained with Distribution by Degree of Blindness and Environment

| <u>Environment</u> | <u>Major Injuries:</u> | | | | | <u>Minor Injuries:</u> | | | | | <u>No Answer</u> |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|
| | <u>Object</u> | <u>Poor Object</u> | <u>Light</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Central</u> | <u>Object</u> | <u>Poor Object</u> | <u>Light</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Central</u> | |
| Home and Surroundings | 2 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 12 | 1 |
| Work | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Travel | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 2 |
| Total | 3 | 7 | 8 | 21 | 5 | 9 | 18 | 13 | 23 | 18 | 4 |

Table 6. Total Responses in Each Degree of Blindness

| <u>Good Object</u> | <u>Poor Object</u> | <u>Light</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Limited Visual Fields</u> | <u>No Answer</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| 65 | 69 | 94 | 161 | 43 | 6 |

Table 7. Per Cent of Injuries Incurred According to Degree of Blindness and Environment

| <u>Environment</u> | <u>Good Object</u> | <u>Poor Object</u> | <u>Light</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Central</u> |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Home and Surroundings | 12.23 | 10.00 | 8.5 | 11.22 | 32.4 |
| Work | 5.79 | 10.12 | 4.23 | 9.64 | 9.12 |
| Travel | 1.51 | 15.95 | 9.58 | 10.55 | 11.61 |

Table 3. Water and other injuries received by the crew of the ship.

| Injuries | | Water | | Other | | Total | | Remarks |
|----------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | |
| 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | Water |
| 2 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | Water |
| 3 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | Water |
| 4 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | Water |
| 5 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | Water |
| 6 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | Water |
| 7 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | Water |
| 8 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | Water |
| 9 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | Water |
| 10 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | Water |

Table 4. Total injuries received by the crew of the ship.

| No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount |
|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 2 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 3 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 4 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 5 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 6 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 7 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 8 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 9 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |

Table 5. The cost of injuries received by the crew of the ship.

| Injuries | Cost | Injuries | Cost | Injuries | Cost | Injuries | Cost |
|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|------|
| 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 2 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 3 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 4 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 5 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 6 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 7 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 8 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 9 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| 10 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 |

Fig. II Injuries Sustained in Home Surroundings with Distribution by Degree of Blindness



Fig.III. Injuries Sustained at Work with Distribution by Degree of Blindness

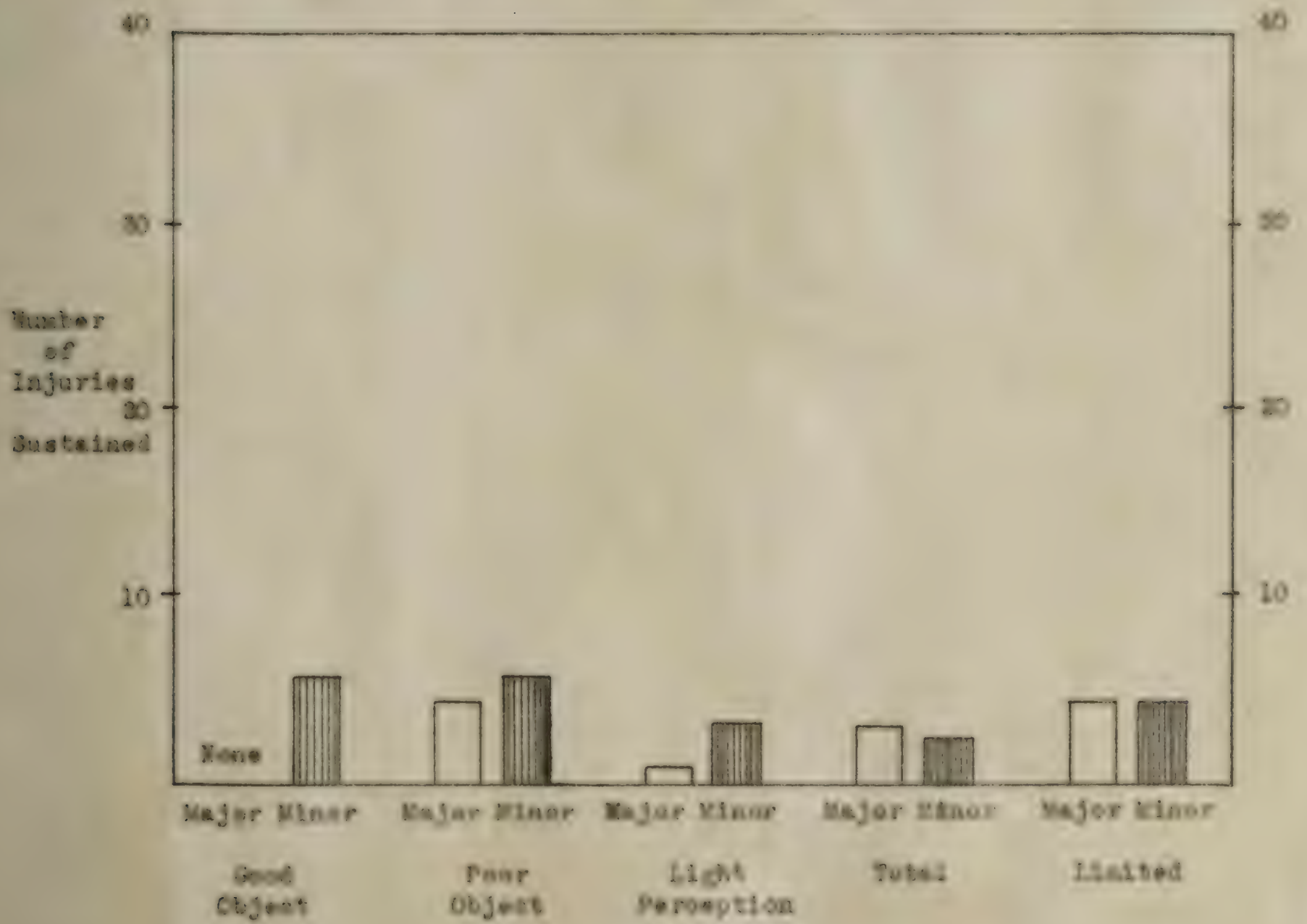


Fig. IV Injuries Sustained in Travel with Distribution by Degree of Blindness

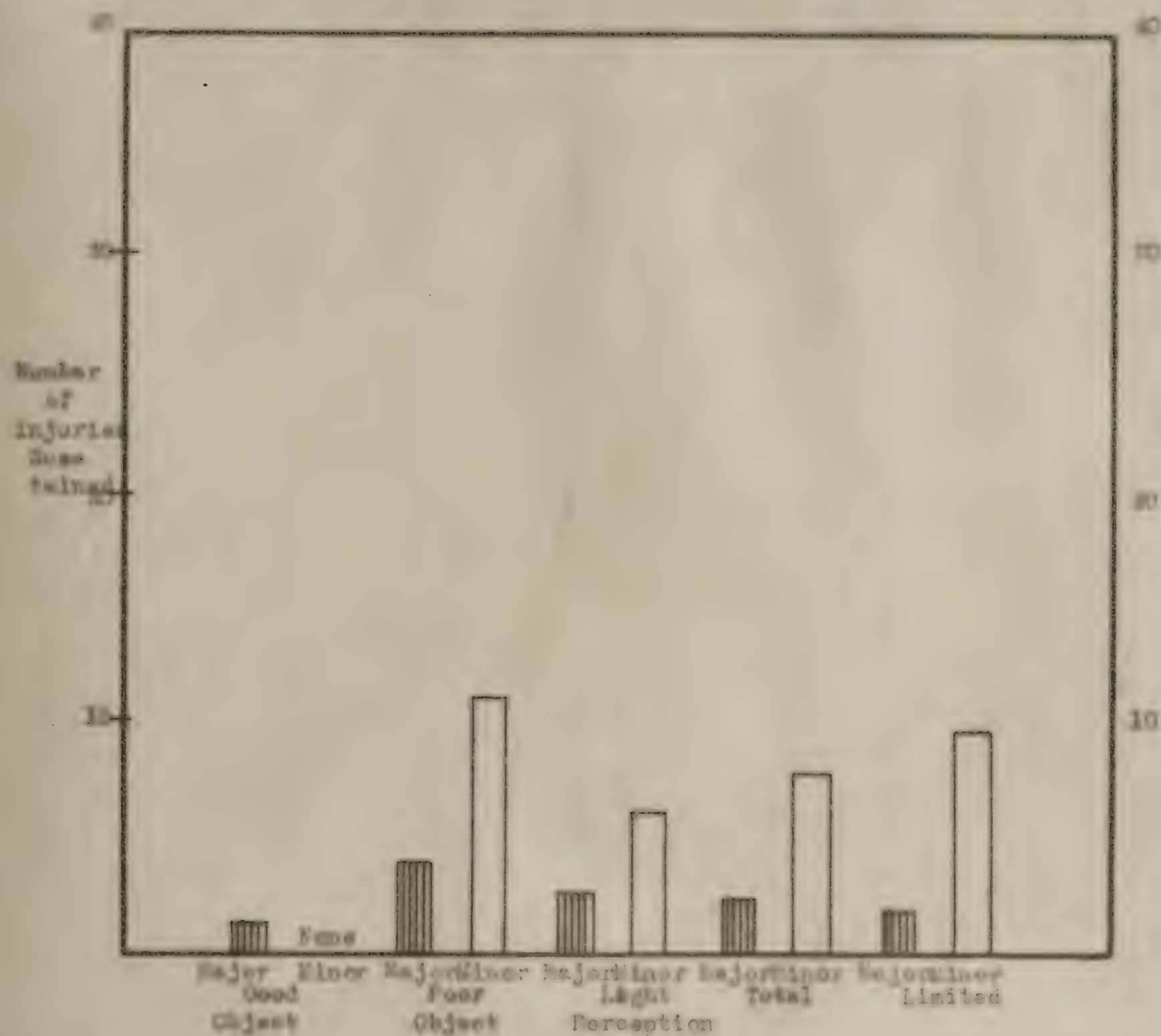


Fig. 7 Injuries Sustained with Distribution by Categories of
"Total" and "Partial"
(Percentages Based upon Total Possible Responses)

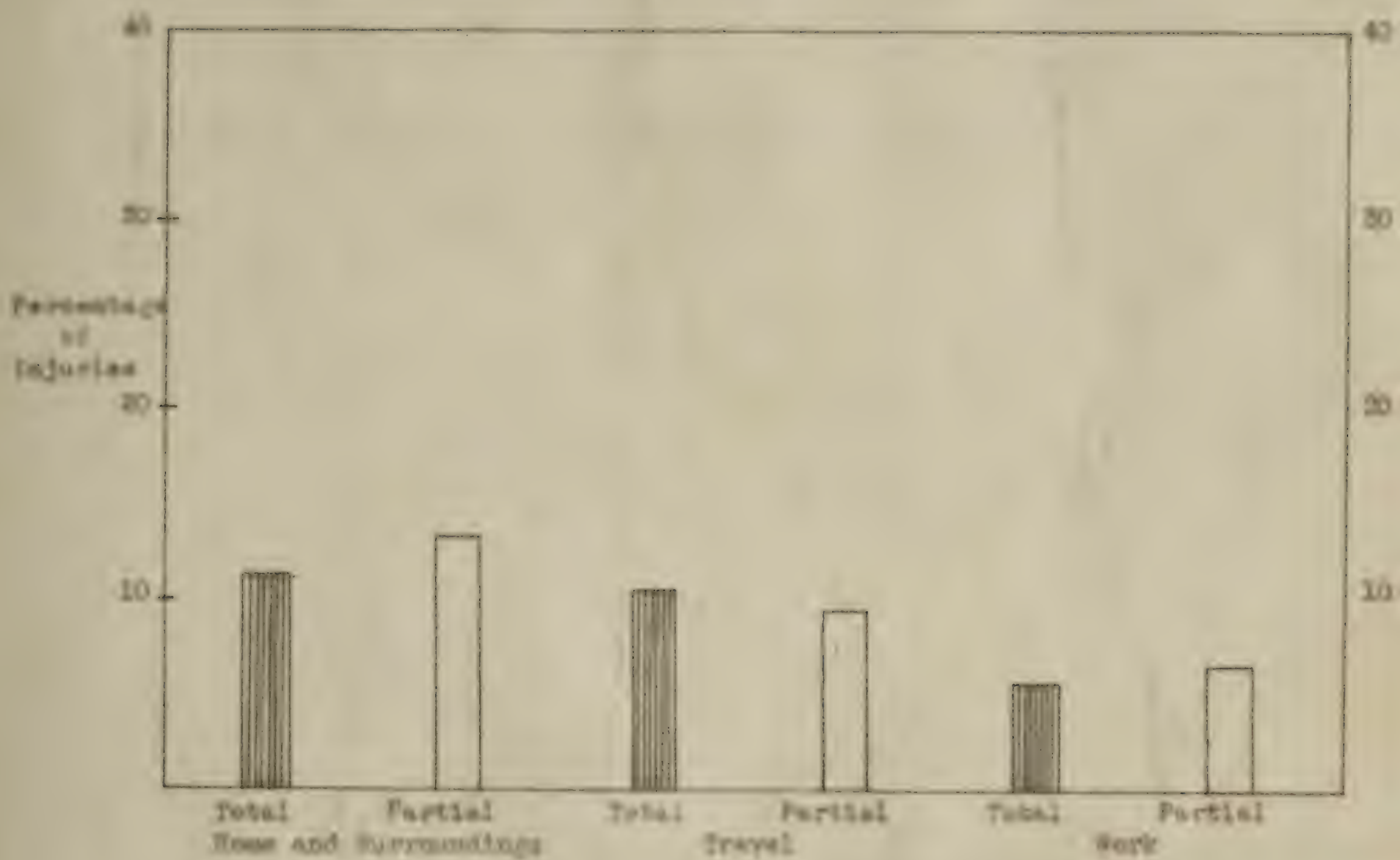


Table 8. Blind Receiving Sick Benefits with Distribution of Responses as to Sex, Degree of Blindness, Method of Travel, and Environment

| <u>Sex</u> | <u>Number of
Persons</u> | <u>Degree of Blindness:</u> | | | | | <u>Method of Travel:</u> | | | | | <u>Environment:</u> | | | |
|------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | <u>Good
Object</u> | <u>Poor
Object</u> | <u>Light</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Central</u> | <u>Care</u> | <u>Escort</u> | <u>Dog</u> | <u>No Aid</u> | <u>Other</u> | <u>Home</u> | <u>Travel</u> | <u>Work</u> | <u>None</u> |
| Woman | 6 | 4 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 3 |
| Men | 27 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 13 | - | 1 | 2 | 6 | 18 |
| Total | 33 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 21 |

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE SAMPLES OF THE ...

| ANALYSIS OF THE SAMPLES | | | | RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS | | | | TOTAL | | REMARKS |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|----------------|---|---------|
| No. of samples | | | | No. of samples | | | | No. of samples | | |
| 1 | | | | 2 | | | | 3 | | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 |

Fig. 41 SAA Benefits Received by Respondents During Period of Employment, with Distribution by Degree of Blindness (Percentages Based Upon Total Usable Responses)

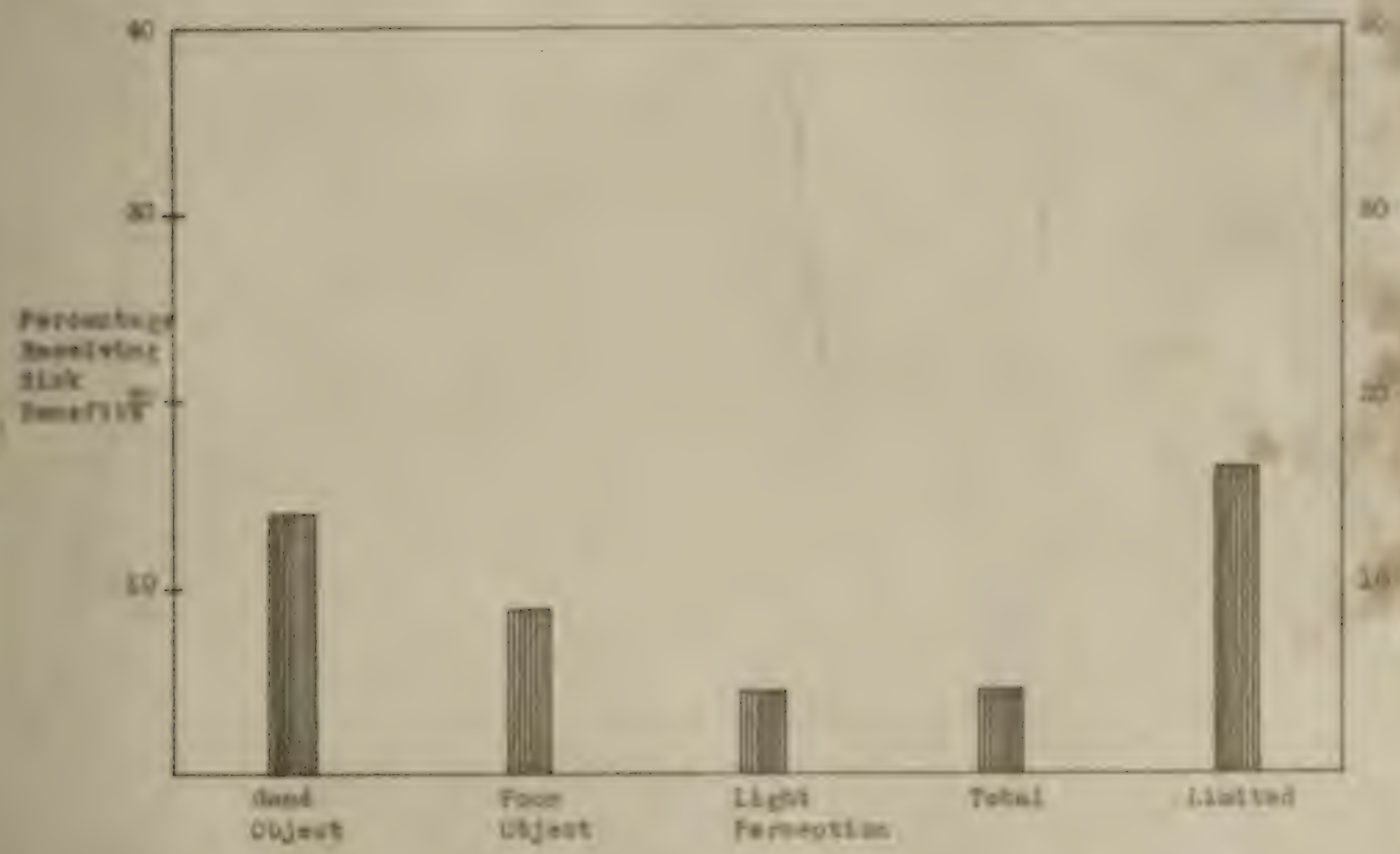
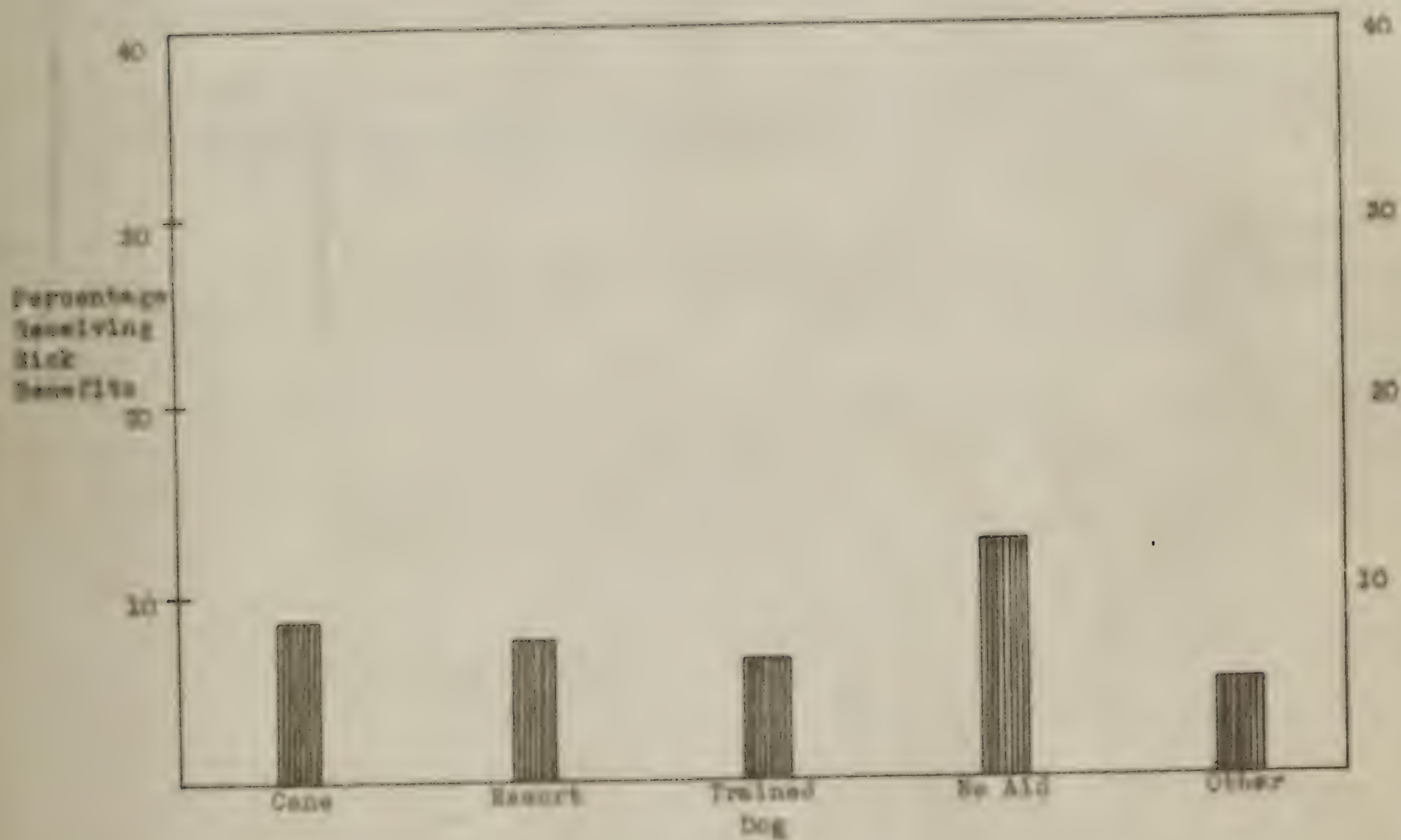


Fig. VII Risk Benefits Received by Residents During Period of
Employment with Distribution by Mode of Travel
(Percentages Based Upon Total Feasible Responses)



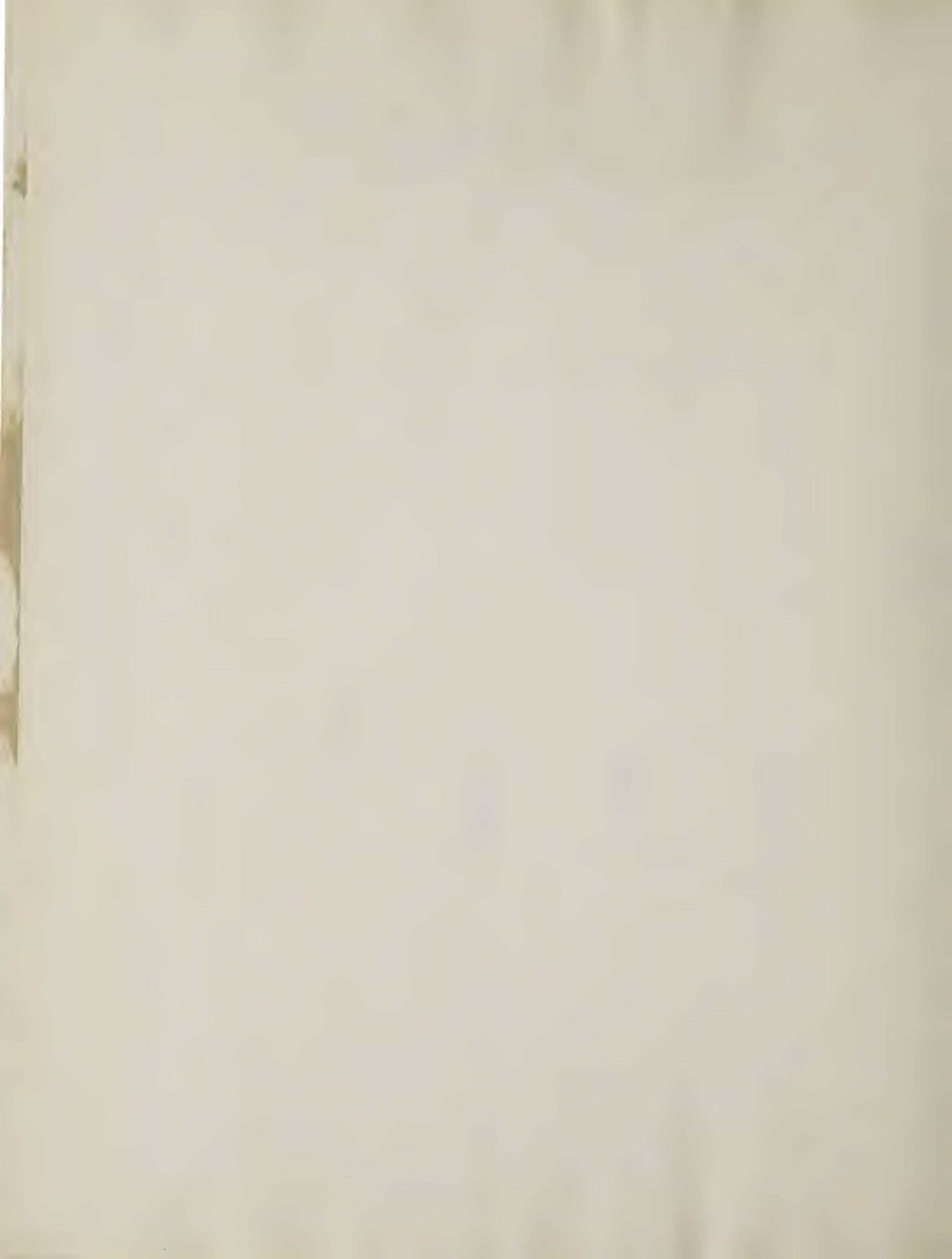


Table 3. Number of Years Independent Through Employment as Blind Person

| Years | <u>Up to 5</u> | <u>6--10</u> | <u>11--15</u> | <u>16--20</u> | <u>20 or More</u> |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Number of Persons | 138 | 105 | 47 | 41 | 58 |
| Injuries Incurred | <u>37</u> | <u>19</u> | <u>12</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>21</u> |
| No Injuries | 101 | 86 | 28 | 35 | 37 |

Average years independent through work as an industrially blind person 10.16

Table 2. Number of Years Independent Through Injury as
Blind Person

| Years | 0-10 | 11-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 |
|----------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of
Persons | 150 | 105 | 75 | 45 | 30 |
| Injured
Persons | 75 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| as injured | 101 | 66 | 38 | 25 | 19 |

Average years independent through injury as an individual
blind person 19.15

Table 10. Major and Minor Industries in Selected Countries, 1960-1970

| Country | Major Industry | Percentage of Total Output | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 |
| United States | Manufacturing | 28.5 | 27.5 | 26.5 | 25.5 | 24.5 |
| United States | Services | 65.0 | 68.0 | 70.0 | 72.0 | 74.0 |
| United States | Construction | 5.0 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 7.0 |
| United States | Transportation | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| United States | Other | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| United Kingdom | Manufacturing | 25.0 | 24.0 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 21.0 |
| United Kingdom | Services | 60.0 | 62.0 | 64.0 | 66.0 | 68.0 |
| United Kingdom | Construction | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| United Kingdom | Transportation | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| United Kingdom | Other | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| France | Manufacturing | 20.0 | 19.0 | 18.0 | 17.0 | 16.0 |
| France | Services | 65.0 | 67.0 | 69.0 | 71.0 | 73.0 |
| France | Construction | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| France | Transportation | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| France | Other | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Germany | Manufacturing | 25.0 | 24.0 | 23.0 | 22.0 | 21.0 |
| Germany | Services | 60.0 | 62.0 | 64.0 | 66.0 | 68.0 |
| Germany | Construction | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Germany | Transportation | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Germany | Other | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Japan | Manufacturing | 30.0 | 29.0 | 28.0 | 27.0 | 26.0 |
| Japan | Services | 55.0 | 57.0 | 59.0 | 61.0 | 63.0 |
| Japan | Construction | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Japan | Transportation | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Japan | Other | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |

Table 2. Number of Years Independent Through Employment as
 1910-1911

| Years | 1910-1911 | 1911-1912 | 1912-1913 | 1913-1914 | 1914-1915 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of
Persons | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| Injuries
Sustained | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| No Injuries | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |

Average years independent through employment as an independent
 10.10

Table 10. Major and Minor Injuries Incurred by the Blind with Distribution by Occupational Fields

| | <u>Workshop</u> | <u>Store</u> | <u>Self-Employed</u> | <u>Industry</u> | <u>Professional
and Semi-
Professional</u> | <u>Not Employed</u> | <u>No Answer</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Number of
Persons | 46 | 69 | 44 | 94 | 95 | 24 | 36 | 438 |
| Major Injuries | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 13 | | 10 | |
| Minor Injuries | <u>5</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>16</u> | <u>14</u> | <u>30</u> | <u>—</u> | <u>13</u> | |
| Total | 10 | 13 | 22 | 20 | 43 | 14 | 23 | |
| Per Cent
Major Injuries | 10.87 | 7.24 | 7.16 | 6.38 | 13.68 | | | |
| Per Cent
Minor Injuries | <u>10.87</u> | <u>11.6</u> | <u>19.47</u> | <u>14.89</u> | <u>31.55</u> | | | |
| Total Per Cent | 21.74 | 18.84 | 26.53 | 21.27 | 45.23 | | | |

Fig. 2. Major and Minor Injuries Incurred by the Blind with
Distribution by Employing Establishment
[Percentages Based upon Total Usable Responses]

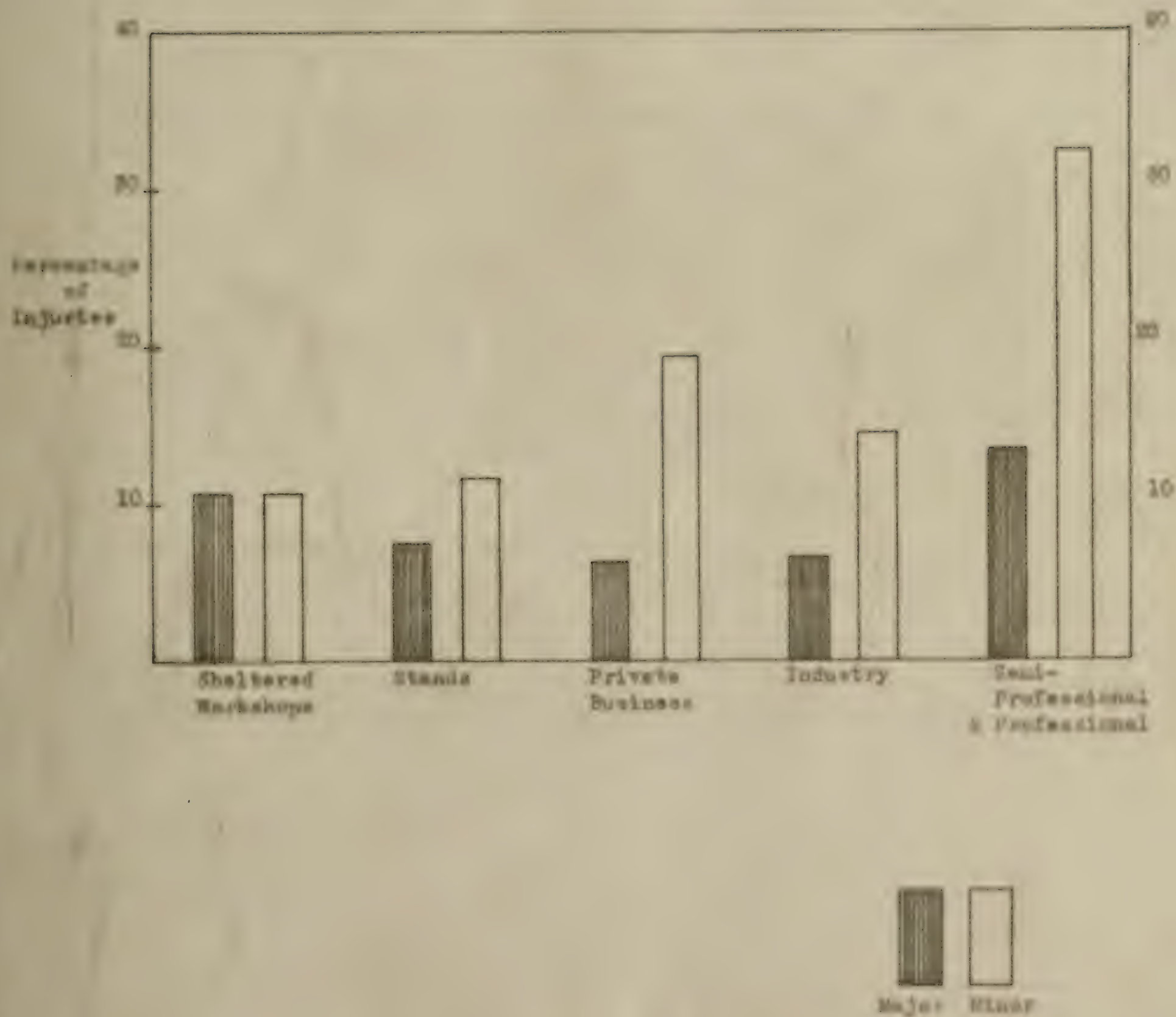


Table 11. Years with Present Organization with Distribution of Responses by Longevity

| Number of
Persons | Up to 5 | 6-10 | 11-15 | 16-20 | 20 or over |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|-------|-------|------------|
| 315 | 195 | 82 | 16 | 11 | 11 |
| Persons listed in time | | | | | |
| Persons listed by type of total days | | | | | |

Table 12. Time Last Reported of Illness According to Person

| | Men | Women | Self-reported | Others | Unreported |
|------------------------------|-----|-------|---------------|--------|------------|
| Persons | 10 | 10 | 97 | 76 | 66 |
| Persons
Living
in time | 10 | 10 | 20 | 50 | 20 |
| Persons
Living
Time | 5 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 10 |

Table 13. Time Last Reported of Illness According to Age

| | 17-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| Persons | 50 | 76 | 70 | 10 | 66 |
| Persons
Living
in time | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Persons
Living
Time | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 |

Table 11. Years with Forest Degradation and
Loss of Forests by Country

| Number of
Years | 1970-79 | 1980-89 | 1990-99 | 2000-09 | 2010-19 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 212 | 198 | 64 | 14 | 11 | 11 |

Table 12. Distribution of Time Lost Because of Illness

| | |
|------|---|
| 248 | Responses |
| 798 | Days Lost |
| 3.21 | Average Time Lost |
| 149 | Persons Missed No Time |
| 13 | Persons Missed 449 Days of 798 Total Days |

Table 13. Time Lost Because of Illness According to Occupation

| | <u>Shop</u> | <u>Stand</u> | <u>Self-employed</u> | <u>Industry</u> | <u>Professional</u> |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Total | 19 | 32 | 37 | 74 | 66 |
| Persons
Losing
No Time | 10 | 16 | 26 | 56 | 22 |
| Persons
Losing
Time | 9 | 16 | 11 | 18 | 44 |

Table 14. Time Lost Because of Illness According to Age

| | <u>17-25</u> | <u>26-35</u> | <u>36-45</u> | <u>46-55</u> | <u>55</u> |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| Total | 31 | 74 | 75 | 42 | 26 |
| Persons
Losing
No Time | 22 | 47 | 47 | 23 | 18 |
| Persons
Losing
Time | 9 | 27 | 28 | 19 | 8 |

Table 11. Distribution of Time Lost Because of Illness

| Type of Illness | Number of Cases | Average Time Lost (Days) | Percentage of Total Time Lost |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | |
| Common Illness | 10 | 1.5 | 15% |
| Uncommon Illness | 5 | 3.0 | 15% |
| Total | 15 | 2.25 | 30% |

Table 12. Time Lost Because of Illness According to Sex

| Sex | Number of Cases | Average Time Lost (Days) | Percentage of Total Time Lost |
|--------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Male | 10 | 1.5 | 15% |
| Female | 5 | 3.0 | 15% |
| Total | 15 | 2.25 | 30% |

Table 13. Time Lost Because of Illness According to Age

| Age Group | Number of Cases | Average Time Lost (Days) | Percentage of Total Time Lost |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 15-24 | 10 | 1.5 | 15% |
| 25-34 | 5 | 3.0 | 15% |
| Total | 15 | 2.25 | 30% |

Fig. II Average Number of Days Lost from Work Due to Illness
(Based Upon the Total Persons Reporting in Each of the
Four Time Intervals)

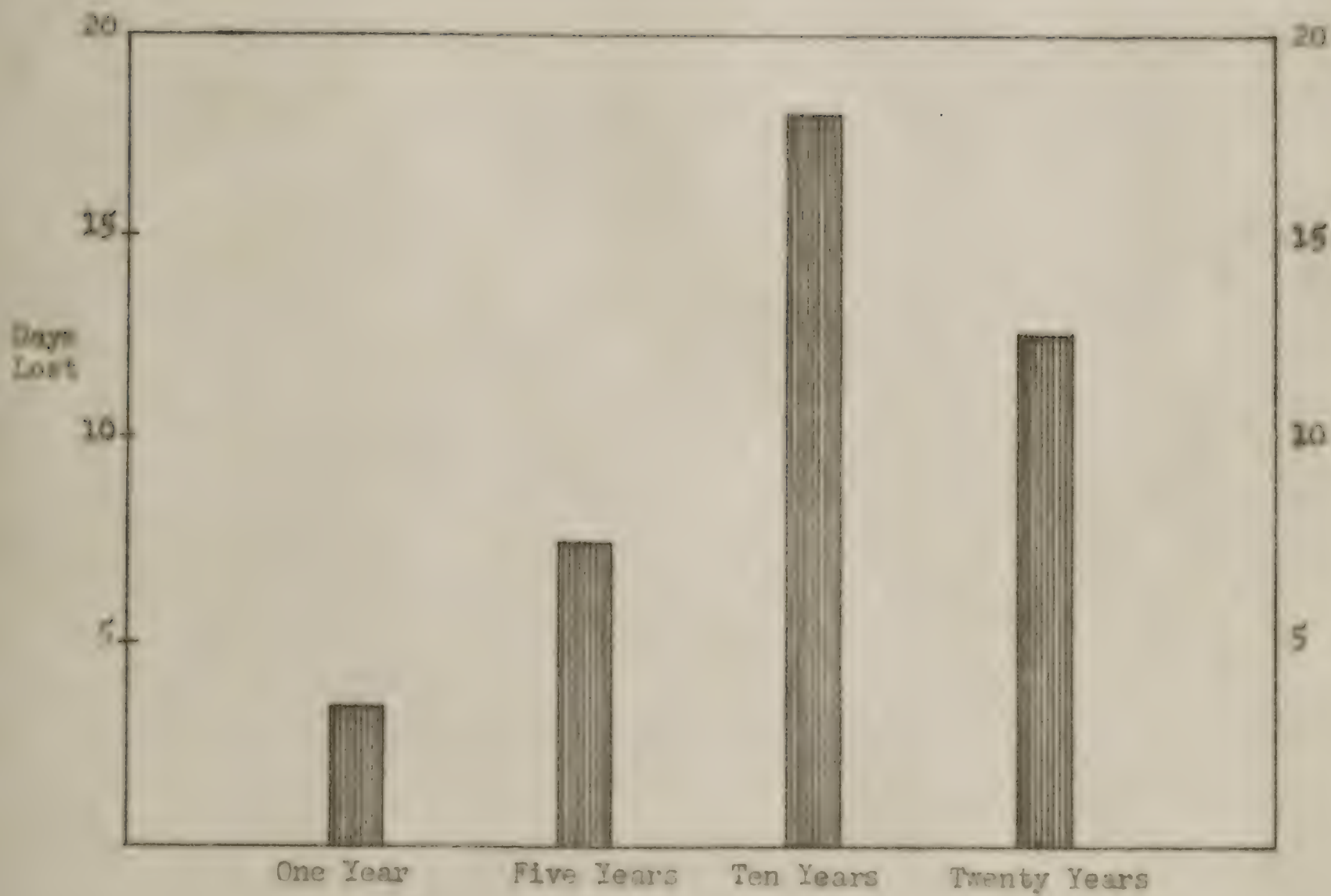
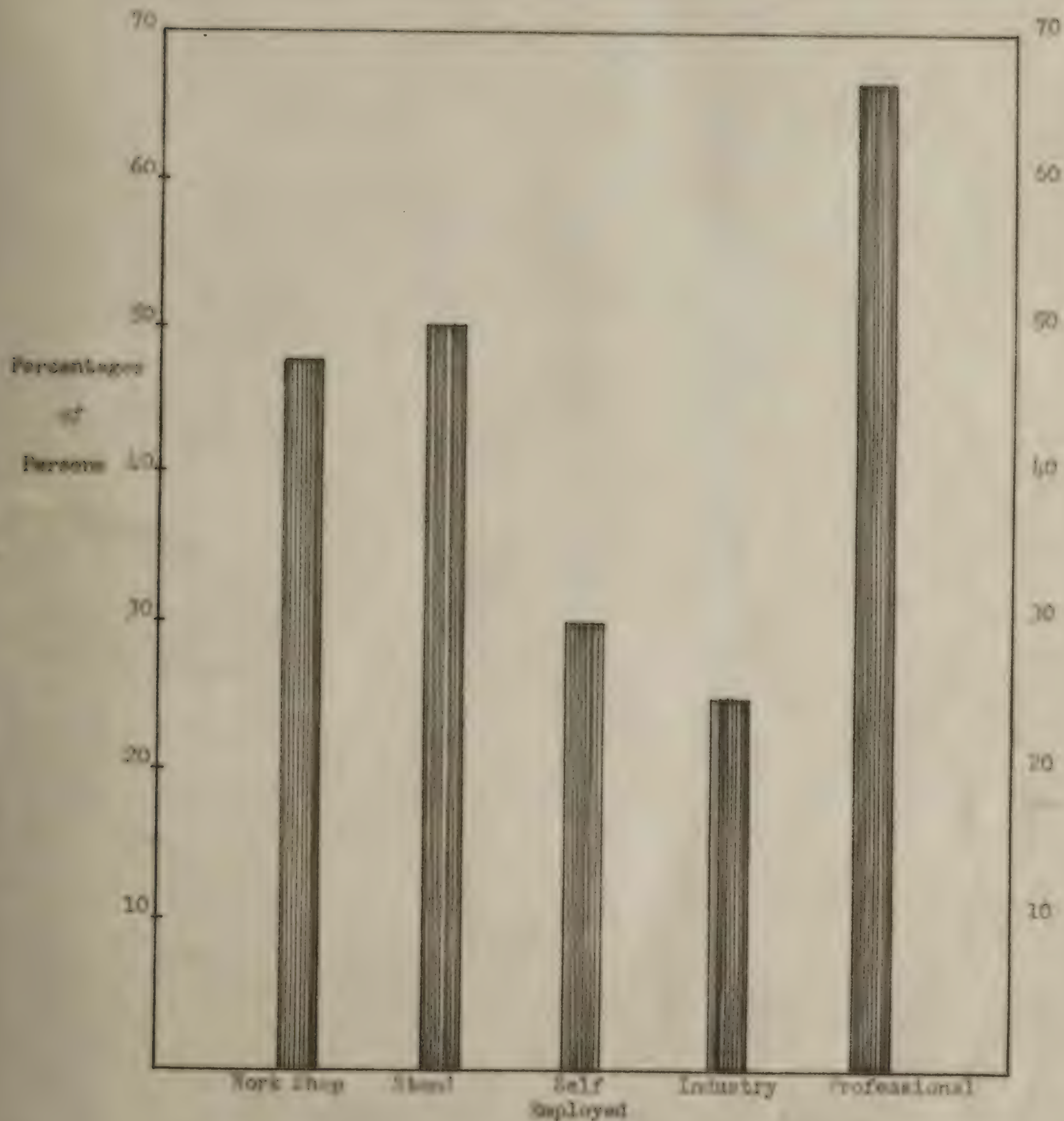


Fig. 1 Average Number of Days Lost from Work Due to Illness,
Expressed as a Per Year Rate
[Based upon Total Persons Reporting in Each of the
Four Time Intervals)



Fig. 32 Percentages of Blind Employees Who Lost Time From Work Due to Illness During the Past Year; Distribution by Employing Establishments (Percentages Based Upon Usable Responses)



61

62

63

Fig. XII Percentages of Blind Persons Who Lost Time from Work
During the Past Year; Distribution by Age Groups
(Percentages Based Upon Total Usable Responses)

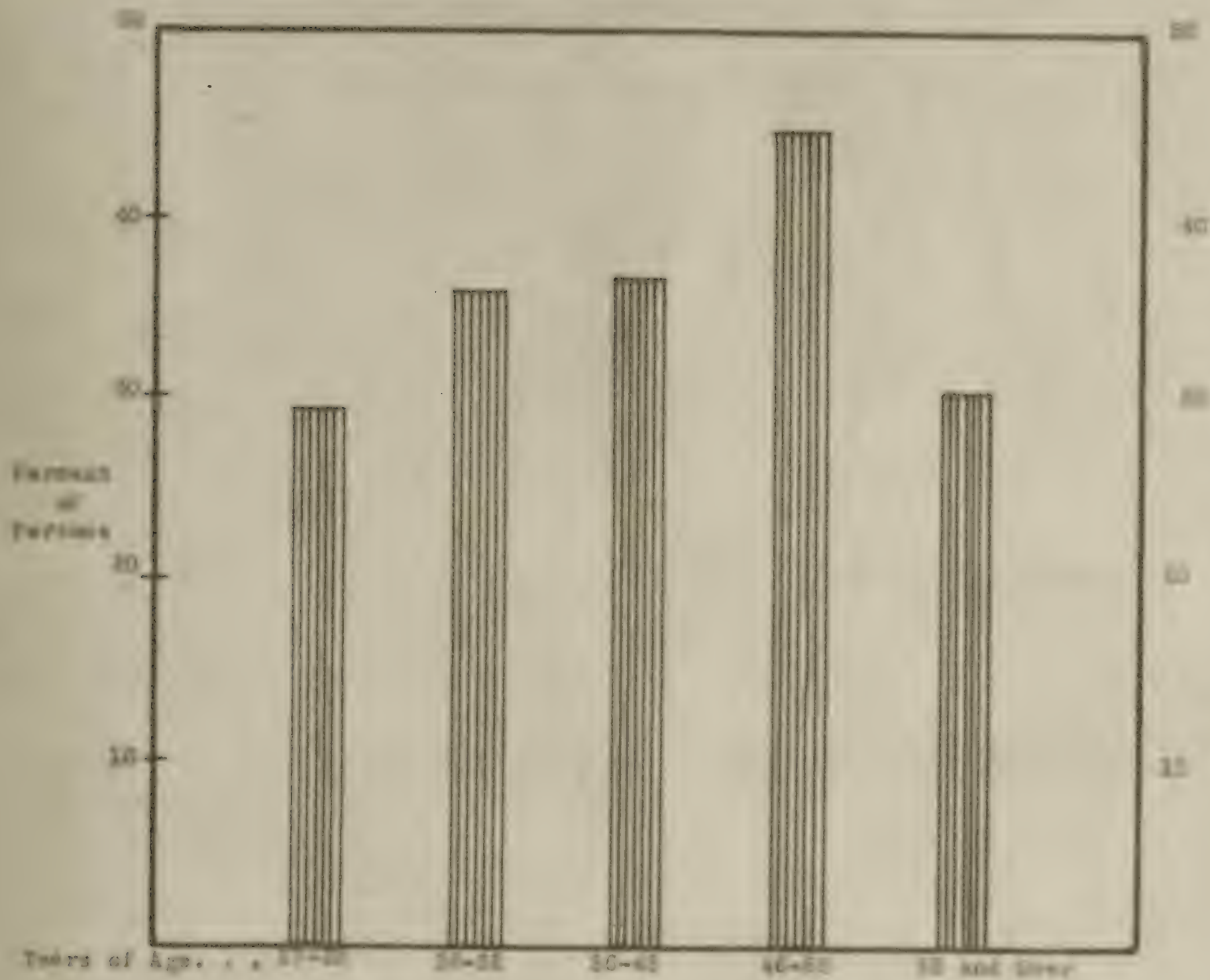


Table 15. Major and Minor Injuries According to Mode of Travel

| | <u>Canes</u> | <u>Escort</u> | <u>Dogs</u> | <u>No Aid</u> | <u>Other</u> | <u>No Response</u> |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Total in study | 120 | 64 | 32 | 113 | 40 | 64 |
| Major Injuries | 11 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 11 |
| Minor Injuries | 31 | 8 | 9 | 20 | 6 | 12 |

Table 16. Days Lost Because of Illness According to Mode of Travel

| | <u>Canes</u> | <u>Escort</u> | <u>Dogs</u> | <u>No Aid</u> | <u>Other</u> | <u>No Response</u> |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|
| Persons Who Lost Time | 28 | 7 | 8 | 25 | 6 | 9 |
| Persons Who Lost No Time | <u>48</u> | <u>25</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>42</u> | <u>14</u> | <u>18</u> |
| Total | 76 | 32 | 19 | 74 | 20 | 27 |

Table 15. Major and minor injuries according to code of Travel

| Code of Travel | Major Injuries | Minor Injuries | Total Injuries |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | 10 | 4 | 14 |
| 2 | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| 3 | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| 4 | 13 | 1 | 14 |
| 5 | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| 6 | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| 7 | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| 8 | 17 | 0 | 17 |
| 9 | 18 | 0 | 18 |
| 10 | 19 | 0 | 19 |
| 11 | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| 12 | 21 | 0 | 21 |
| 13 | 22 | 0 | 22 |
| 14 | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| 15 | 24 | 0 | 24 |
| 16 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| 17 | 26 | 0 | 26 |
| 18 | 27 | 0 | 27 |
| 19 | 28 | 0 | 28 |
| 20 | 29 | 0 | 29 |
| 21 | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| 22 | 31 | 0 | 31 |
| 23 | 32 | 0 | 32 |
| 24 | 33 | 0 | 33 |
| 25 | 34 | 0 | 34 |
| 26 | 35 | 0 | 35 |
| 27 | 36 | 0 | 36 |
| 28 | 37 | 0 | 37 |
| 29 | 38 | 0 | 38 |
| 30 | 39 | 0 | 39 |
| 31 | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| 32 | 41 | 0 | 41 |
| 33 | 42 | 0 | 42 |
| 34 | 43 | 0 | 43 |
| 35 | 44 | 0 | 44 |
| 36 | 45 | 0 | 45 |
| 37 | 46 | 0 | 46 |
| 38 | 47 | 0 | 47 |
| 39 | 48 | 0 | 48 |
| 40 | 49 | 0 | 49 |
| 41 | 50 | 0 | 50 |
| 42 | 51 | 0 | 51 |
| 43 | 52 | 0 | 52 |
| 44 | 53 | 0 | 53 |
| 45 | 54 | 0 | 54 |
| 46 | 55 | 0 | 55 |
| 47 | 56 | 0 | 56 |
| 48 | 57 | 0 | 57 |
| 49 | 58 | 0 | 58 |
| 50 | 59 | 0 | 59 |
| 51 | 60 | 0 | 60 |
| 52 | 61 | 0 | 61 |
| 53 | 62 | 0 | 62 |
| 54 | 63 | 0 | 63 |
| 55 | 64 | 0 | 64 |
| 56 | 65 | 0 | 65 |
| 57 | 66 | 0 | 66 |
| 58 | 67 | 0 | 67 |
| 59 | 68 | 0 | 68 |
| 60 | 69 | 0 | 69 |
| 61 | 70 | 0 | 70 |
| 62 | 71 | 0 | 71 |
| 63 | 72 | 0 | 72 |
| 64 | 73 | 0 | 73 |
| 65 | 74 | 0 | 74 |
| 66 | 75 | 0 | 75 |
| 67 | 76 | 0 | 76 |
| 68 | 77 | 0 | 77 |
| 69 | 78 | 0 | 78 |
| 70 | 79 | 0 | 79 |
| 71 | 80 | 0 | 80 |
| 72 | 81 | 0 | 81 |
| 73 | 82 | 0 | 82 |
| 74 | 83 | 0 | 83 |
| 75 | 84 | 0 | 84 |
| 76 | 85 | 0 | 85 |
| 77 | 86 | 0 | 86 |
| 78 | 87 | 0 | 87 |
| 79 | 88 | 0 | 88 |
| 80 | 89 | 0 | 89 |
| 81 | 90 | 0 | 90 |
| 82 | 91 | 0 | 91 |
| 83 | 92 | 0 | 92 |
| 84 | 93 | 0 | 93 |
| 85 | 94 | 0 | 94 |
| 86 | 95 | 0 | 95 |
| 87 | 96 | 0 | 96 |
| 88 | 97 | 0 | 97 |
| 89 | 98 | 0 | 98 |
| 90 | 99 | 0 | 99 |
| 91 | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| 92 | 101 | 0 | 101 |
| 93 | 102 | 0 | 102 |
| 94 | 103 | 0 | 103 |
| 95 | 104 | 0 | 104 |
| 96 | 105 | 0 | 105 |
| 97 | 106 | 0 | 106 |
| 98 | 107 | 0 | 107 |
| 99 | 108 | 0 | 108 |
| 100 | 109 | 0 | 109 |
| 101 | 110 | 0 | 110 |
| 102 | 111 | 0 | 111 |
| 103 | 112 | 0 | 112 |
| 104 | 113 | 0 | 113 |
| 105 | 114 | 0 | 114 |
| 106 | 115 | 0 | 115 |
| 107 | 116 | 0 | 116 |
| 108 | 117 | 0 | 117 |
| 109 | 118 | 0 | 118 |
| 110 | 119 | 0 | 119 |
| 111 | 120 | 0 | 120 |
| 112 | 121 | 0 | 121 |
| 113 | 122 | 0 | 122 |
| 114 | 123 | 0 | 123 |
| 115 | 124 | 0 | 124 |
| 116 | 125 | 0 | 125 |
| 117 | 126 | 0 | 126 |
| 118 | 127 | 0 | 127 |
| 119 | 128 | 0 | 128 |
| 120 | 129 | 0 | 129 |
| 121 | 130 | 0 | 130 |
| 122 | 131 | 0 | 131 |
| 123 | 132 | 0 | 132 |
| 124 | 133 | 0 | 133 |
| 125 | 134 | 0 | 134 |
| 126 | 135 | 0 | 135 |
| 127 | 136 | 0 | 136 |
| 128 | 137 | 0 | 137 |
| 129 | 138 | 0 | 138 |
| 130 | 139 | 0 | 139 |
| 131 | 140 | 0 | 140 |
| 132 | 141 | 0 | 141 |
| 133 | 142 | 0 | 142 |
| 134 | 143 | 0 | 143 |
| 135 | 144 | 0 | 144 |
| 136 | 145 | 0 | 145 |
| 137 | 146 | 0 | 146 |
| 138 | 147 | 0 | 147 |
| 139 | 148 | 0 | 148 |
| 140 | 149 | 0 | 149 |
| 141 | 150 | 0 | 150 |
| 142 | 151 | 0 | 151 |
| 143 | 152 | 0 | 152 |
| 144 | 153 | 0 | 153 |
| 145 | 154 | 0 | 154 |
| 146 | 155 | 0 | 155 |
| 147 | 156 | 0 | 156 |
| 148 | 157 | 0 | 157 |
| 149 | 158 | 0 | 158 |
| 150 | 159 | 0 | 159 |
| 151 | 160 | 0 | 160 |
| 152 | 161 | 0 | 161 |
| 153 | 162 | 0 | 162 |
| 154 | 163 | 0 | 163 |
| 155 | 164 | 0 | 164 |
| 156 | 165 | 0 | 165 |
| 157 | 166 | 0 | 166 |
| 158 | 167 | 0 | 167 |
| 159 | 168 | 0 | 168 |
| 160 | 169 | 0 | 169 |
| 161 | 170 | 0 | 170 |
| 162 | 171 | 0 | 171 |
| 163 | 172 | 0 | 172 |
| 164 | 173 | 0 | 173 |
| 165 | 174 | 0 | 174 |
| 166 | 175 | 0 | 175 |
| 167 | 176 | 0 | 176 |
| 168 | 177 | 0 | 177 |
| 169 | 178 | 0 | 178 |
| 170 | 179 | 0 | 179 |
| 171 | 180 | 0 | 180 |
| 172 | 181 | 0 | 181 |
| 173 | 182 | 0 | 182 |
| 174 | 183 | 0 | 183 |
| 175 | 184 | 0 | 184 |
| 176 | 185 | 0 | 185 |
| 177 | 186 | 0 | 186 |
| 178 | 187 | 0 | 187 |
| 179 | 188 | 0 | 188 |
| 180 | 189 | 0 | 189 |
| 181 | 190 | 0 | 190 |
| 182 | 191 | 0 | 191 |
| 183 | 192 | 0 | 192 |
| 184 | 193 | 0 | 193 |
| 185 | 194 | 0 | 194 |
| 186 | 195 | 0 | 195 |
| 187 | 196 | 0 | 196 |
| 188 | 197 | 0 | 197 |
| 189 | 198 | 0 | 198 |
| 190 | 199 | 0 | 199 |
| 191 | 200 | 0 | 200 |
| 192 | 201 | 0 | 201 |
| 193 | 202 | 0 | 202 |
| 194 | 203 | 0 | 203 |
| 195 | 204 | 0 | 204 |
| 196 | 205 | 0 | 205 |
| 197 | 206 | 0 | 206 |
| 198 | 207 | 0 | 207 |
| 199 | 208 | 0 | 208 |
| 200 | 209 | 0 | 209 |
| 201 | 210 | 0 | 210 |
| 202 | 211 | 0 | 211 |
| 203 | 212 | 0 | 212 |
| 204 | 213 | 0 | 213 |
| 205 | 214 | 0 | 214 |
| 206 | 215 | 0 | 215 |
| 207 | 216 | 0 | 216 |
| 208 | 217 | 0 | 217 |
| 209 | 218 | 0 | 218 |
| 210 | 219 | 0 | 219 |
| 211 | 220 | 0 | 220 |
| 212 | 221 | 0 | 221 |
| 213 | 222 | 0 | 222 |
| 214 | 223 | 0 | 223 |
| 215 | 224 | 0 | 224 |
| 216 | 225 | 0 | 225 |
| 217 | 226 | 0 | 226 |
| 218 | 227 | 0 | 227 |
| 219 | 228 | 0 | 228 |
| 220 | 229 | 0 | 229 |
| 221 | 230 | 0 | 230 |
| 222 | 231 | 0 | 231 |
| 223 | 232 | 0 | 232 |
| 224 | 233 | 0 | 233 |
| 225 | 234 | 0 | 234 |
| 226 | 235 | 0 | 235 |
| 227 | 236 | 0 | 236 |
| 228 | 237 | 0 | 237 |
| 229 | 238 | 0 | 238 |
| 230 | 239 | 0 | 239 |
| 231 | 240 | 0 | 240 |
| 232 | 241 | 0 | 241 |
| 233 | 242 | 0 | 242 |
| 234 | 243 | 0 | 243 |
| 235 | 244 | 0 | 244 |
| 236 | 245 | 0 | 245 |
| 237 | 246 | 0 | 246 |
| 238 | 247 | 0 | 247 |
| 239 | 248 | 0 | 248 |
| 240 | 249 | 0 | 249 |
| 241 | 250 | 0 | 250 |
| 242 | 251 | 0 | 251 |
| 243 | 252 | 0 | 252 |
| 244 | 253 | 0 | 253 |
| 245 | 254 | 0 | 254 |
| 246 | 255 | 0 | 255 |
| 247 | 256 | 0 | 256 |
| 248 | 257 | 0 | 257 |
| 249 | 258 | 0 | 258 |
| 250 | 259 | 0 | 259 |
| 251 | 260 | 0 | 260 |
| 252 | 261 | 0 | 261 |
| 253 | 262 | 0 | 262 |
| 254 | 263 | 0 | 263 |
| 255 | 264 | 0 | 264 |
| 256 | 265 | 0 | 265 |
| 257 | 266 | 0 | 266 |
| 258 | 267 | 0 | 267 |
| 259 | 268 | 0 | 268 |
| 260 | 269 | 0 | 269 |
| 261 | 270 | 0 | 270 |
| 262 | 271 | 0 | 271 |
| 263 | 272 | 0 | 272 |
| 264 | 273 | 0 | 273 |
| 265 | 274 | 0 | 274 |
| 266 | 275 | 0 | 275 |
| 267 | 276 | 0 | 276 |
| 268 | 277 | 0 | 277 |
| 269 | 278 | 0 | 278 |
| 270 | 279 | 0 | 279 |
| 271 | 280 | 0 | 280 |
| 272 | 281 | 0 | 281 |
| 273 | 282 | 0 | 282 |
| 274 | 283 | 0 | 283 |
| 275 | 284 | 0 | 284 |
| 276 | 285 | 0 | 285 |
| 277 | 286 | 0 | 286 |
| 278 | 287 | 0 | 287 |
| 279 | 288 | 0 | 288 |
| 280 | 289 | 0 | 289 |
| 281 | 290 | 0 | 290 |
| 282 | 291 | 0 | 291 |
| 283 | 292 | 0 | 292 |
| 284 | 293 | 0 | 293 |
| 285 | 294 | 0 | 294 |
| 286 | 295 | 0 | 295 |
| 287 | 296 | 0 | 296 |
| 288 | 297 | 0 | 297 |
| 289 | 298 | 0 | 298 |
| 290 | 299 | 0 | 299 |
| 291 | 300 | 0 | 300 |
| 292 | 301 | 0 | 301 |
| 293 | 302 | 0 | 302 |
| 294 | 303 | 0 | 303 |
| 295 | 304 | 0 | 304 |
| 296 | 305 | 0 | 305 |
| 297 | 306 | 0 | 306 |
| 298 | 307 | 0 | 307 |
| 299 | 308 | 0 | 308 |
| 300 | 309 | 0 | 309 |
| 301 | 310 | 0 | 310 |
| 302 | 311 | 0 | 311 |
| 303 | 312 | 0 | 312 |
| 304 | 313 | 0 | 313 |
| 305 | 314 | 0 | 314 |
| 306 | 315 | 0 | 315 |
| 307 | 316 | 0 | 316 |
| 308 | 317 | 0 | 317 |
| 309 | 318 | 0 | 318 |
| 310 | 319 | 0 | 319 |
| 311 | 320 | 0 | 320 |
| 312 | 321 | 0 | 321 |
| 313 | 322 | 0 | 322 |
| 314 | 323 | 0 | 323 |
| 315 | 324 | 0 | 324 |
| 316 | 325 | 0 | 325 |
| 317 | 326 | 0 | 326 |
| 318 | 327 | 0 | 327 |
| 319 | 328 | 0 | 328 |
| 320 | 329 | 0 | 329 |
| 321 | 330 | 0 | 330 |
| 322 | 331 | 0 | 331 |
| 323 | 332 | 0 | 332 |
| 324 | 333 | 0 | 333 |
| 325 | 334 | 0 | 334 |
| 326 | 335 | 0 | 335 |
| 327 | 336 | 0 | 336 |
| 328 | 337 | 0 | 337 |
| 329 | 338 | 0 | 338 |
| 330 | 339 | 0 | 339 |
| 331 | 340 | 0 | 340 |
| 332 | 341 | 0 | 341 |
| 333 | 342 | 0 | 342 |
| 334 | 343 | 0 | 343 |
| 335 | 344 | 0 | 344 |
| 336 | 345 | 0 | 345 |
| 337 | 346 | 0 | 346 |
| 338 | 347 | 0 | 347 |
| 339 | 348 | 0 | 348 |
| 340 | 349 | 0 | 349 |
| 341 | 350 | 0 | 350 |
| 342 | 351 | 0 | 351 |
| 343 | 352 | 0 | 352 |
| 344 | 353 | 0 | 353 |
| 345 | 354 | 0 | 354 |
| 346 | 355 | 0 | 355 |
| 347 | 356 | 0 | 356 |
| 348 | 357 | 0 | 357 |
| 349 | 358 | 0 | 35 |

Fig. XIII Percentages of Blind Persons Who Lost Time Due to Illness
During the Past Year; Distribution by Method of Travel Aid
(Percentages Based upon Total Usable Responses)

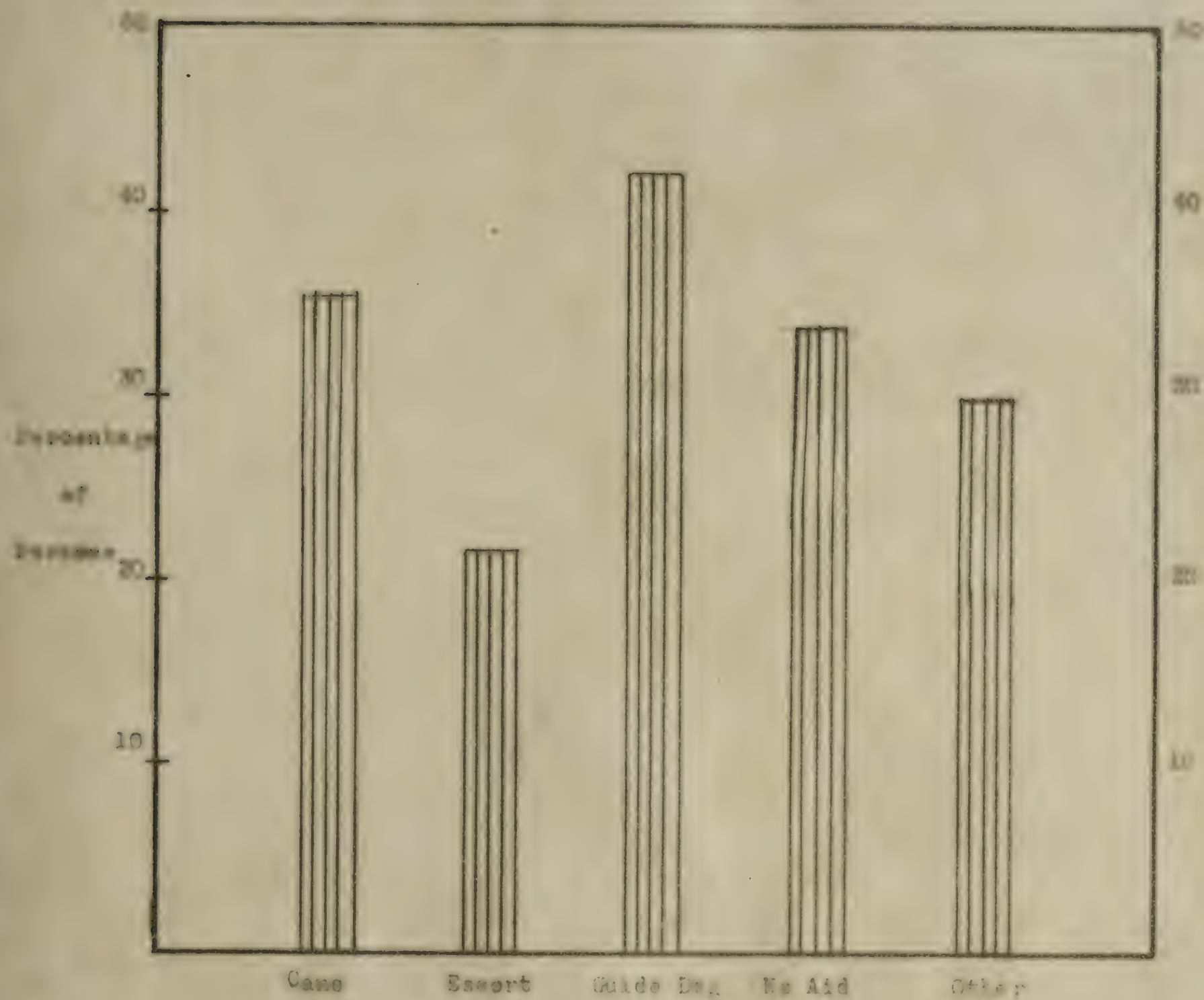


Fig. XIV Major and Minor Injuries Incurred by Blind Persons
Distributed by Method of Travel Aid
(Percentages Based upon Total Usable Responses)

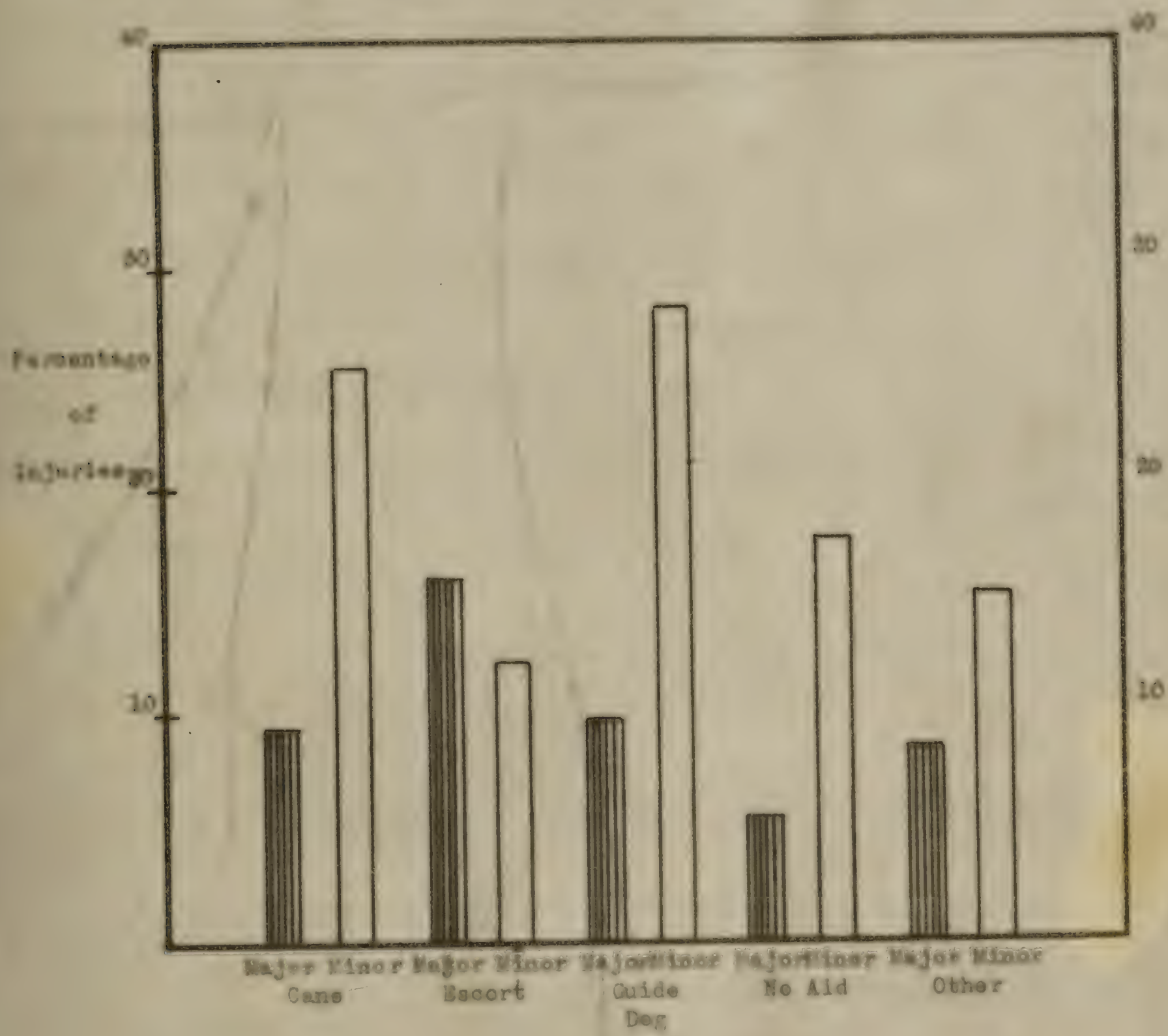


Table 17. Analysis of Blind Persons Carrying Life Insurance

| | |
|--|----------|
| Number of blind persons who have life insurance | 146 |
| Number who paid increased premiums | 95 |
| Number who stated amount of increased premiums paid | 63 |
| Number who did not pay increased premiums | 17 |
| Number who did not state amount of increased premiums paid | 31 |
| Number who have been refused life insurance | 40 |
| Number of blind persons with life insurance who have disabilities in addition to blindness | 13 |
| Total increased premiums per \$1,000 paid by 63 persons responding | \$369.46 |
| Average increased premium paid per \$1,000 by 63 blind persons | 5.86 |

Table 18. Blind Life Insurance Holders With Different Degrees of Blindness

| | <u>Good
Object</u> | <u>Poor
Object</u> | <u>Light</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Central</u> |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Persons
With
Insurance | 16 | 19 | 36 | 66 | 9 |
| Number in
Study | 65 | 69 | 94 | 161 | 43 |

Table 17. Analysis of Blind Persons Carrying Life Insurance

| | |
|---------|--|
| 16 | Number of blind persons who have life insurance |
| 30 | Number who paid increased premiums |
| 63 | Number who stated amount of increased premiums paid |
| 17 | Number who did not pay increased premiums |
| 21 | Number who did not state amount of increased premiums paid |
| 40 | Number who have been released life insurance |
| 13 | Number of blind persons with life insurance who have disabilities in addition to blindness |
| 4309.46 | Total increased premiums per \$1,000 paid by 13 persons responding |
| 17.38 | Average increased premium paid per \$1,000 by 13 blind persons |

Table 18. Blind Life Insurance Policies With Different Degrees of Blindness

| Percent Blind | Total | Partial | Severely | Completely |
|---------------|-------|---------|----------|------------|
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 75 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 25 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 19. Blind Life Insurance Holders in Different Occupational Fields

| | <u>Workshop</u> | <u>Plant</u> | <u>Self-Employed</u> | <u>Industry</u> | <u>Professional</u> |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Persons with Insurance | 11 | 20 | 26 | 29 | 49 |
| Number in Study | 46 | 69 | 84 | 94 | 95 |

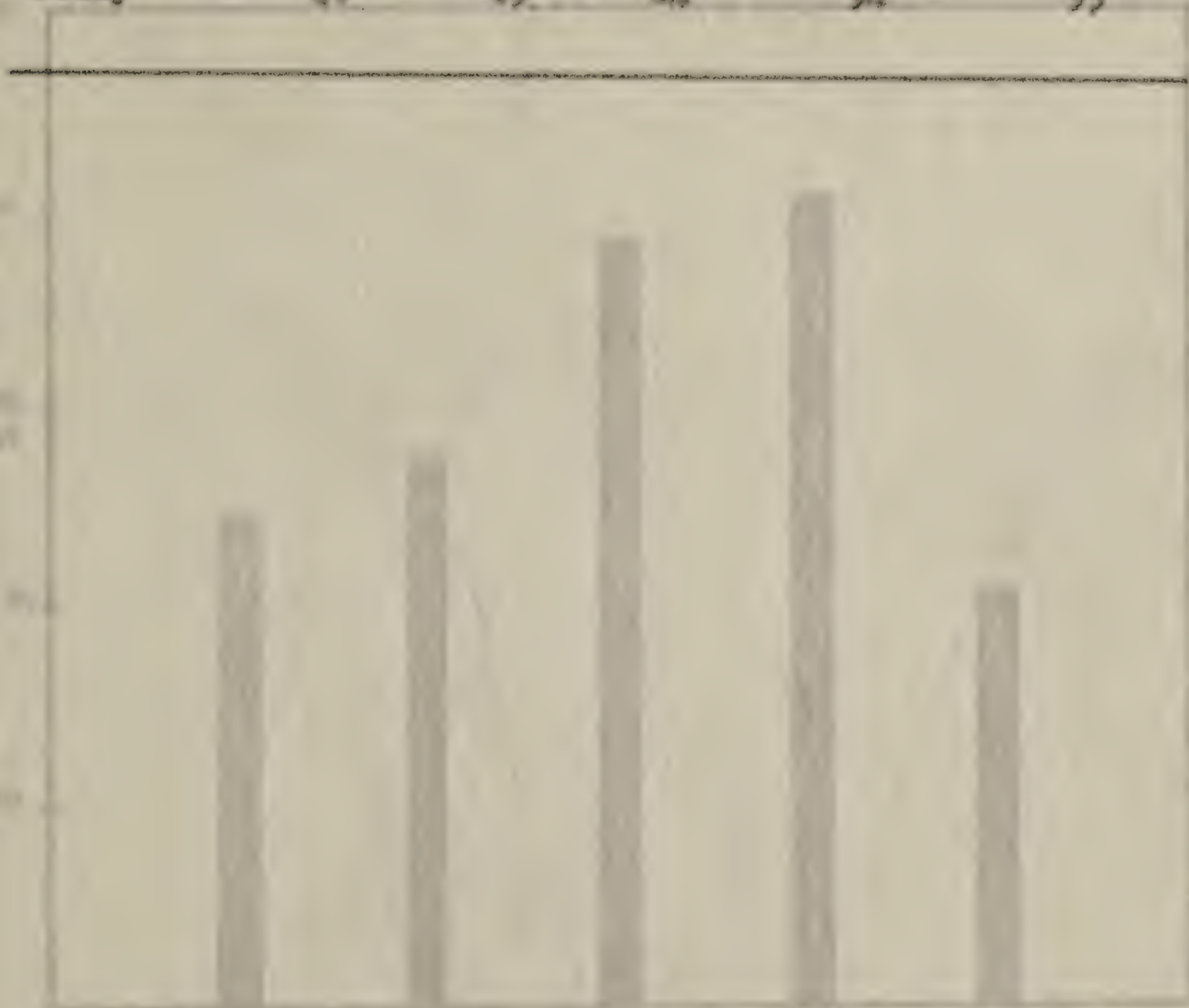


TABLE 10. - *United States Department of Agriculture*

1910-1911

Department of Agriculture

United States Department of Agriculture

United States Department of Agriculture

United States Department of Agriculture

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Fig.XV Persons Having Life Insurance with Distribution by
Degree of Blindness
(Percentages Based upon Total Usable Responses)

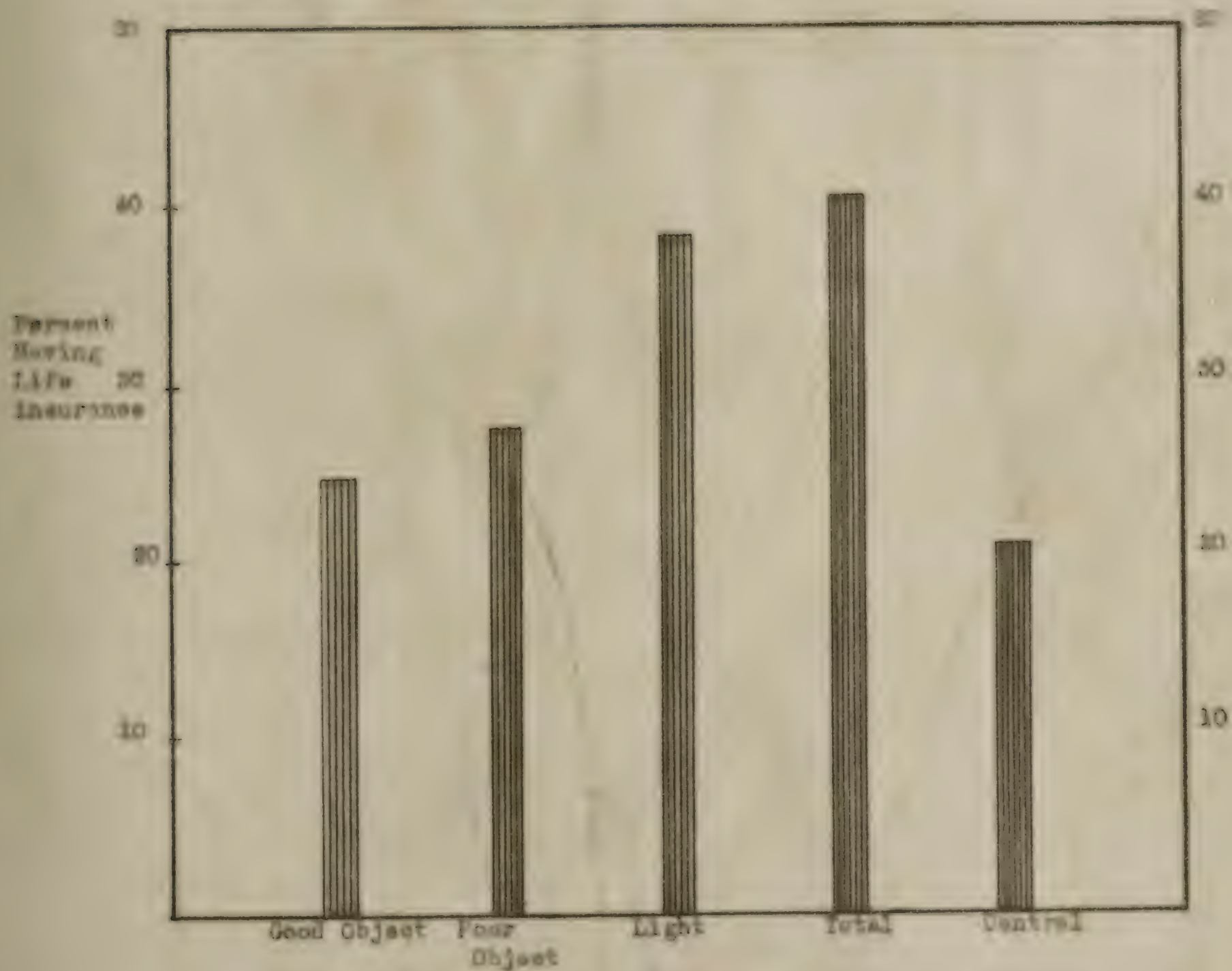


Fig. XVI Blind Persons Having Life Insurance with Distribution
by Employing Establishments
(Percentages Based upon Total Usable Responses)

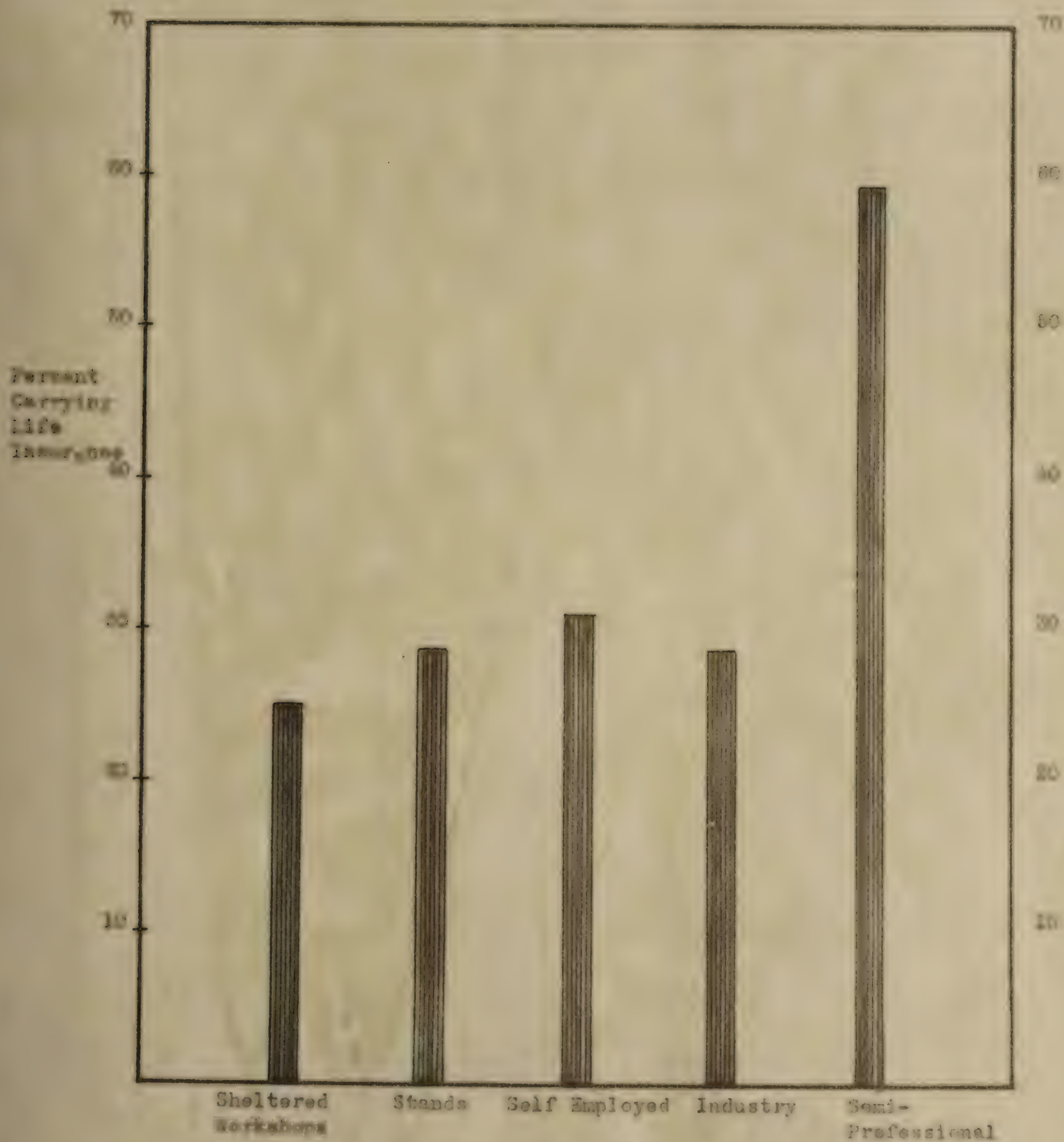


Table 20. Industrial Accidents Analyzed

| Number of Persons
Who Had Industrial
Accidents | | | Number of Persons
Who Received
Compensation | | | Per Cent
Industrial
Accidents | |
|--|----|-----|---|-----|----|-------------------------------------|--|
| Total | 15 | 100 | 91 | 9.1 | 60 | 2.95 | |
| Industrial | 24 | 61 | 25 | 5 | 7 | 11 | |

Persons who failed to report - 50.0 percent

Table 10. Industrial production index

| Year
Industrial
Production | Index of
the
Construction | Index of
the
Manufacturing
and
Construction |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1957 | 1 | 100 |

Table 21. Length of Time Blind

| Years
Blind | 1-10 | 11-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 50
Over | No
Response |
|------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|----------------|
| Total
Persons | 106 | 49 | 80 | 61 | 25 | 20 | 97 |
| Injuries | 28 | 39 | 25 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 12 |

Average time blind in study = 22.34 years

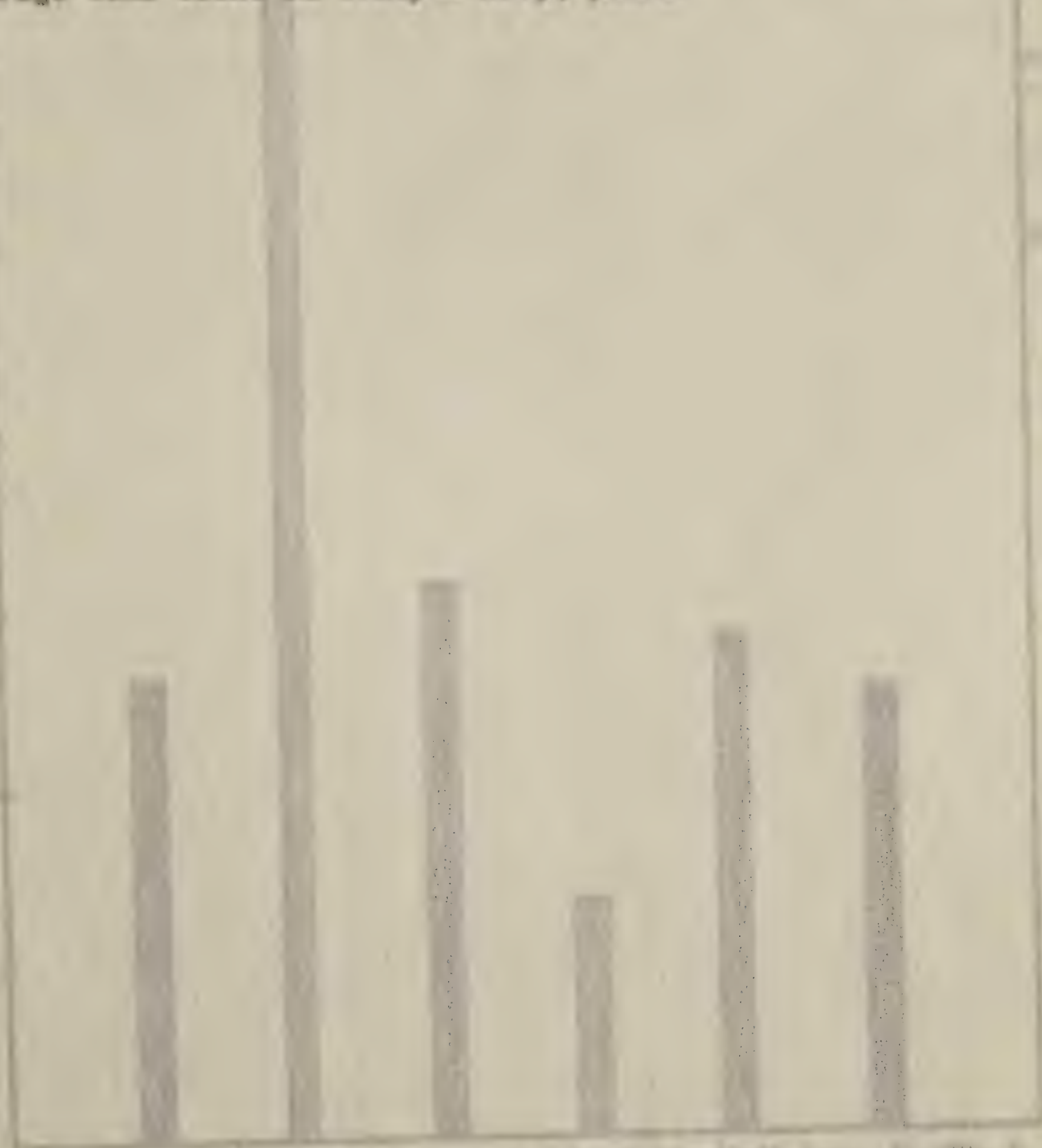


Table 11. Lengths of Time Lines

| Year | 1-10 | 11-20 | 21-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | 61-70 | 71-80 | 81-90 | 91-100 |
|------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Total | 10 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Percentage | 10 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

Average time line is 50.0 years

Fig. VIII Injuries Incurred by Adult Blind with Distribution by
Number of Years Blind
(Percentage based upon Total Usable Responses)



Table 22. Additional Disabilities or Disabling Conditions Besides Blindness

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of persons with additional handicaps | 40 |
| Number of persons with additional handicaps who carry life insurance | 13 |
| Major injuries received by this group | 1 |
| Minor injuries received by this group | 9 |
| Total days lost from work because of sickness in last year worked | 20 |
| Average days lost from work per person because of sickness in last year worked | 1/2 |

Table 22. Additional Disabilities or Limiting Conditions
Among Blindness

| | |
|----|---|
| 40 | Number of persons with additional disabilities |
| 35 | Number of persons with additional disabilities who carry life insurance |
| 1 | Major injuries received by this group |
| 2 | Minor injuries received by this group |
| 20 | Total days lost from work because of blindness in last year worked |
| 15 | Average days lost from work per person because of blindness in last year worked |

INTRODUCTION, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

Introduction. A total of 243 persons who work with the blind were written to and were asked to cooperate in this study. These persons were heads of agencies for the blind, placement men for the blind, home teachers for the blind, etc., many of whom were sighted, some blind. Of the 133 who responded, 56 actually cooperated. This number might appear small, but in many cases several letters were sent to the same agency, and one person was designated to assist with the study. There were 1,100 questionnaires sent out either individually or in bulk mailings. Of this number, 111 questionnaires were returned either for lack of proper address, or because some workers for the blind had surplus and returned the surplus. This means that approximately 289 questionnaires reached the hands of the blind persons they were intended for. The questionnaires returned numbered 150, of which 12 had to be discarded because they were illegible or improperly filled out. This left 137 questionnaires which were actually tabulated for this study. Percentage-wise, it might be said that 43.58 per cent of the persons receiving the questionnaires filled them out properly and returned them.

Many people showed intense interest in this study, and many long letters of approval and suggestion were received. One example was a request to present this subject at a

THEORY OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND SUBCONSCIOUSNESS

Introduction - A brief review of the history of the study of the mind

The mind is a complex of various elements and functions which are constantly changing and developing.

Some of the main elements of the mind are the senses, the emotions, the intellect, and the will.

The senses are the organs by which we receive information from the outside world.

The emotions are the feelings which arise in response to the stimuli of the senses.

The intellect is the power of reasoning and judgment.

The will is the power of choice and action.

The mind is also affected by the body and the environment.

The body is the physical structure which supports the mind.

The environment is the world of objects and events which surround us.

The mind is constantly interacting with the body and the environment.

It is the study of these interactions which is the province of psychology.

Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behavior.

It seeks to understand the nature and functions of the mind and to apply this knowledge to the improvement of human life.

Psychology is a broad and diverse field of study.

It includes the study of the individual mind and the mind of groups.

It also includes the study of the mind in relation to the body and the environment.

Psychology is a science which is constantly developing and expanding.

It is a science which is of great importance to the human race.

It is a science which is of great interest to all of us.

It is a science which is of great value to the world.

It is a science which is of great importance to the future of the human race.

It is a science which is of great interest to all of us.

It is a science which is of great value to the world.

It is a science which is of great importance to the future of the human race.

national convention,¹⁶ and another was an offer by an agency to consider the publication of this thesis.¹⁷ It is interesting to note that 56 persons, on their own initiative, requested either an abstract of this study or a copy of the thesis. They will be sent an abstract of the thesis.

Questionnaires were filled out and returned from the following geographic areas: forty-two states in the United States, the District of Columbia, and three provinces of Canada. The states represented were the following: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Iowa, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Nebraska. The provinces in Canada were Manitoba, British Columbia, and Ontario.

It should be noted here that of the 438 persons studied, only 118 suffered either major or minor injuries. This means that 26 per cent of the persons suffered major or minor injuries during the time they had worked as blind persons. The average length of time those studied worked as blind persons was 10.16 years. Total injuries received by the 438 persons was 131, or approximately 1 injury per four persons.

¹⁶ See Appendix J

¹⁷ See Appendix A

The following table shows the number of persons injured by fire during the year ending March 31, 1908, by State or Territory.

| State or Territory | No. of Persons Injured |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Alabama | 1 |
| Arizona | 1 |
| Arkansas | 1 |
| California | 1 |
| Colorado | 1 |
| Connecticut | 1 |
| District of Columbia | 1 |
| Florida | 1 |
| Georgia | 1 |
| Idaho | 1 |
| Illinois | 1 |
| Indiana | 1 |
| Iowa | 1 |
| Kansas | 1 |
| Louisiana | 1 |
| Maine | 1 |
| Maryland | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 1 |
| Michigan | 1 |
| Minnesota | 1 |
| Mississippi | 1 |
| Montana | 1 |
| Nebraska | 1 |
| Nevada | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 1 |
| New Jersey | 1 |
| New Mexico | 1 |
| New York | 1 |
| North Carolina | 1 |
| Ohio | 1 |
| Oklahoma | 1 |
| Oregon | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 |
| Rhode Island | 1 |
| South Carolina | 1 |
| South Dakota | 1 |
| Tennessee | 1 |
| Texas | 1 |
| Vermont | 1 |
| Virginia | 1 |
| Washington | 1 |
| West Virginia | 1 |
| Wisconsin | 1 |
| Wyoming | 1 |
| Total | 1 |

SECTION 1

Analysis by Sex. The major and minor injuries were analyzed according to the sex of persons who suffered them. The percentage of women responding to the study who suffered injuries was 34.51 per cent. The per cent of men responding to the study who suffered injuries was 27.38 per cent.

The women had about $1\frac{1}{2}$ minor injury to every major injury, and the men had about $2\frac{1}{2}$ minor injuries to every major injury. The comparison of major and minor injuries in relation to sex was analyzed according to environment, as is evidenced by the graphs and tables in Chapter III. In the home and home surroundings the women suffered 7 times more major injuries than the men and about the same number of minor injuries as the men, or slightly less. In traveling, the major and minor injuries suffered by men and women were almost the same. At work, the men suffered 4 times as many major injuries as the women, and minor injuries were about the same.

Responses to the questionnaire were received from 325 men and 113 women, making a ratio of about 3 to 1.

It might be interesting to note here the number of individuals who had more than one injury. There were 11 men and 17 women who listed more than one injury. There was never more than one major injury listed, but there were occasionally two minor injuries listed per person.

SECTION 2

Ages. It was not felt necessary or advisable to place the information concerning the ages in a graph form in Chapter III, so only a table was used. The conclusions derived from the table on ages were as follows: of the 438 persons in the study, 341 persons were between the ages of 26 and 55 years of age. This group can be broken down in more detail by stating that there were responses from 42 persons 25 years of age or under, 154 persons from 26 to 35 years of age, 115 persons between 36 and 45 years of age, 92 persons between 46 and 55, and 51 persons who were over 55 years of age.

The ratio of men in the different age groups is about the same as the ratio of women, although the majority of women responding were in the age group 36 to 55, and the majority of men responding were in the age group 26 to 45 years. The women had a much smaller percentage in the age group over 55.

The people who answered the questionnaire were, generally speaking, quite mature as far as age goes, and the study evidently represents a good cross-section of all adult age groups.

The average age for men is 39.18; the average age for women is 39.32. The youngest man is 18, and the youngest woman is 17. The oldest man is 76, and the oldest woman is 71.

CHAPTER II

1. It was not until recently that the study of the

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SECTION 3

Degree of Blindness. Degree of blindness was divided into the following categories, with the number of responses in each indicated: good object perception, 65 persons; poor object perception, 67 persons; light perception, 74 persons; total blindness, 161 persons; and limited visual fields, 45 persons. In analyzing the number and types of injuries under each category of blindness, many interesting things were learned. Generally speaking, those with poor object perception and those with limited visual fields reported by far the most major and minor injuries. Those with good object perception, light perception, and total blindness reported the least injuries. Maybe this is because those with good object perception see well enough to avoid injuries and those with light perception and total blindness have no useful vision to be distorted and for this reason do not depend on their vision at all, but on more of their other senses. This possibly makes them more careful. Those with poor object perception probably misinterpret many things they see and as a result suffer injuries, and those with limited visual fields see such a small part of what they look at that they many times make incorrect interpretations of objects.

To go more into detail, the per cent of injuries according to degree of blindness was analyzed as to the environment where the injuries occurred. In the home and home surroundings the per cent of persons suffering injuries in the different visual fields is as follows: limited fields, 32.40 per cent;

... ..

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From the following table, with the number of responses in each instance, good object perception, 50 persons; poor object perception, 50 persons; light perception, 50 persons; total blindness, 100 persons; and limited vision, 100 persons. In analyzing the number and type of injuries under each category of blindness, very interesting things were learned. Especially revealing, since with poor object perception and vision with limited visual fields reported by the 100 cases with poor vision. There were good object perception, light perception, and total blindness reported the least injuries. Again this is because those with good object perception and full vision to avoid injuries and those with light perception and total blindness have no control vision to be disrupted and for this reason do not depend on their vision at all, but on sense of touch and hearing. This possibly makes them more careful. There are poor object perception possibly misinterpreted many things they see and as a result suffer injuries, and those with limited visual fields see only a small part of what they look at and they may think more important information of objects.

To go more into detail, the per cent of injuries according to degree of blindness was analyzed as to the environment where the injuries occurred. In the home and home surroundings the per cent of persons with injuries in the different visual fields is as follows: limited fields, 11.5 per cent;

good object, 12.23 per cent; total blindness, 11.22 per cent; poor object, 10.00 per cent; light perception, 8.50 per cent. Both major and minor injuries have been added together for the conclusions, although it should be remembered that the minor injuries always exceed the major injuries.

It will be noted that in the above breakdown of injuries in the home and home surroundings there is a slight exception in the above generalizations. The percentage of persons with poor object perception suffering injuries is low. In traveling and at work the percentage with poor object perception will be noted to be high. A person with poor object perception knows his home and home surroundings better, we might assume.

In travel the degree of blindness in relation to the percentage suffering injuries is as follows: good object perception, 1.51 per cent; poor object perception, 15.95 per cent; light perception, 9.58 per cent; total blindness, 10.55 per cent; and limited visual fields, 11.61 per cent. Those with good object perception seem to be able to travel very well with by far the least number of injuries.

At work the percentage suffering injuries in the different visual fields is as follows: good object perception, 5.79 per cent; poor object perception, 10.12 per cent; light perception, 4.32 per cent; total blindness, 5.64 per cent; and limited visual fields, 9.12 per cent.

It might also be noted here that the blind have the largest percentage of injuries in the home and home surroundings.

Good subject, 15.15 per cent; Total blindness, 11.15 per cent.
Poor subject, 10.00 per cent; Light perception, 7.00 per cent.
Total vision and minor reflexes have been noted as follows:
The blind subject, although it would be considered that the
subject is blind, always shows the major reflexes.

It will be noted that in the above description of the subject
in the form and form perception there is a slight exception
in the above generalization. The percentage of response with
both object perception and object reflexes is 100% in the
subject and it may be noted that the object perception
will be noted as 100%. A person with poor object percep-
tion shows his form and form perception, as noted
above.

In general the degree of blindness is related to the
percentage of object perception as follows: Good object
perception, 1.75 per cent; Poor object perception, 10.75
per cent; Light perception, 10.75 per cent; Total blindness,
10.75 per cent; and limited vision, 11.15 per cent.
Those with poor object perception seem to be able to travel
very well with the low level of vision.

As with the percentage of vision in the subject
and vision there is as follows: Good object perception,
1.75 per cent; Poor object perception, 10.75 per cent; Light
perception, 10.75 per cent; Total blindness, 10.75 per cent;
and limited vision, 11.15 per cent.

It might also be noted that the subject with the
largest percentage of vision in the form and form perception.

ings, the second largest percentage while traveling, and the lowest number of injuries at work or on the job.

A comparison was also made between the partially blind and the totally blind. In other words, the totally blind were compared to all the other degrees of blindness combined. The following conclusions were reached. In the different environments the percentage of injuries suffered by both groups was as follows: (1) in the home and home surroundings--totally blind, 11.22; partially blind, 13.31 per cent; (2) in traveling--totally blind, 10.55 per cent; partially blind, 9.38 per cent; and (3) at work--totally blind, 5.64 per cent; partially blind, 6.49 per cent. These percentages would indicate that one group is about as safe as the other.

The applicant's other employment history shows that he has been employed by various companies since 1960.

• The above information is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer or recommendation to buy or sell any securities.

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本表资料来源：根据《中国统计年鉴》、《中国农村统计年鉴》和《中国人口统计年鉴》有关数据整理。

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SECTION 4

Persons Receiving Sick Benefits. The number of people who responded that they had received some sick benefits was 33. Of this number, 27 were men and 6 were women. This means that 7.55 per cent of the persons studied received sick benefits.

This group was then broken down to show the percentage of persons receiving sick benefits under each degree of blindness: good object perception, 13.04 per cent; poor object perception, 8.69 per cent; light perception, 4.24 per cent; total blindness, 4.41 per cent; and limited visual fields, 16.27 per cent.

These 33 people were further analyzed as to their methods of travel. The percentage of persons receiving sick benefits under each mode of travel is shown as follows: use of no aid, 12.33 per cent; cane, 8.33 per cent; escort, 7.24 per cent; guide dog, 6.25 per cent; and other, 5 per cent.

Persons receiving sick benefits were further analyzed as to the number receiving injuries. Only 12 of the 33 received injuries.

The above information would indicate that there are comparatively few who received sick benefits. This indirectly helps to prove the safety of the blind.

As injuries in each category is analyzed, the number of people in each category, it will be noted that injuries are always fewer than the number of persons involved and that

SECTION 5

Years Independent Through Employment as a Blind Person.

The number of years the blind studied have been independent through employment was set up into five categories. These categories are listed with the number of blind persons shown in each who responded: under 5 years, 130 persons; 6 to 10 years, 105 persons; 11 to 15 years, 47 persons; 16 to 20 years, 41 persons; over 20 years, 58 persons. These facts indicate that there was a good sampling from each category. If the concentration were in one or two of the categories, the study would not be as representative as it is now. The fact that most persons who answered this study had worked over five years indicates that they had ample time to receive injuries. If the majority had worked under five years, there would be considerable doubt.

There were 391 persons who responded as to the number of years they had been independent through employment as blind persons. These people, when analyzed, were found to have received 106 injuries, which are divided in the following way: 37 injuries were recorded by persons who worked under 5 years, 19 injuries for persons who worked from 6 to 10 years, 19 injuries for persons who worked 11 to 15 years, 6 injuries for persons who worked 16 to 20 years, and 25 injuries for persons employed over 20 years. If the number of injuries in each category is compared with the number of people in each category, it will be noted that injuries are always fewer than the number of persons involved and that

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The number of years the blind recalled have been tabulated through comparison with the number of blind persons who were interviewed in each category. It will be noted that the number of years recalled was not up into five categories. These categories are listed with the number of blind persons interviewed in each category: under 5 years, 150 persons; 5 to 10 years, 105 persons; 10 to 15 years, 105 persons; 15 to 20 years, 105 persons; 20 years, 105 persons; 20 years, 105 persons; 20 years, 105 persons. These facts indicate that there was a good sampling from each category. If the percentages were in one or two of the categories, the study would not be as representative as it is now. The fact that most persons who answered this study had worked over five years indicates that they had ample time to recall their injuries. It is the majority had worked under five years, which would be considerable doubt.

There were 101 persons who responded as to the number of years they had been independent through employment as blind persons. These people, when analyzed, were found to have received 101 injuries, which are divided in the following way: 15 injuries were received by persons who worked under 5 years, 15 injuries for persons who worked from 5 to 10 years, 15 injuries for persons who worked 10 to 15 years, 15 injuries for persons who worked 15 to 20 years, and 10 injuries for persons employed over 20 years. It is noted that the number of injuries is compared with the number of people in each category, it will be noted that the number of injuries is less than the number of persons involved and that

the people who worked over 20 years have had the most injuries.

The conclusions drawn in this section are rather general, but it is felt that they are important in helping one to understand the whole study. The cross-section sampling of years employed as blind persons is very diverse and adds to the validity of the study. Some of the types of work, as in self-employment, in industry or in commerce, and in employment by educational or professional fields, have been noted. This information is presented for other purposes at the end of the study.

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The above percentages are divided as to major and minor injuries on the ground and under the chapter III. All that will be found when comparing these statistics is that at least an estimated 100,000 people are injured at work and other injuries about equal with that, which is the last time reported. The last time that was reported was about 1910, and it is not known how many more are injured since that time. The above percentages are divided as to major and minor injuries on the ground and under the chapter III. All that will be found when comparing these statistics is that at least an estimated 100,000 people are injured at work and other injuries about equal with that, which is the last time reported. The last time that was reported was about 1910, and it is not known how many more are injured since that time.

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SECTION 6

Types of Employment. The types of employment the blind were engaged in were divided into the following five divisions: sheltered workshops, stands, self-employment, industry, and professional. (The last category includes the semi-professional.) Of those responding, there were 46 employed in sheltered workshops, 69 employed at stands, 84 in self-employment, 94 employed in industry, and 95 employed in semi-professional or professional jobs. Some persons stated that they were in school and some were not employed. This information was brought out under "Remarks" at the end of the questionnaire.

In analyzing the different groups, it was determined that the percentage of persons who received injuries in each occupational field was as follows: sheltered workshops, 21.74 per cent; stands, 18.84 per cent; self-employment, 26.53 per cent; industry, 21.27 per cent; and semi-professional and professional work, 45.23 per cent.

The above percentages are divided as to major and minor injuries on the graphs and charts in Chapter III. All that will be noted here concerning these statistics is that at stands and in sheltered workshops the percentage of major and minor injuries almost equaled each other, whereas in the last three occupational fields there were more than twice as many minor injuries as major. When the major and minor injuries are combined, the percentages of persons receiving injuries in the different occupational

groups were about the same with one exception. The percentage of injuries occurring in the semi-professional and professional group was, as noted above, twice that of any other single occupational group.

The above facts show that this study has a good representation of the blind in each occupational field listed.

Most of the semi-professional and professional people were employed in occupations such as rehabilitation counselor, home teacher, etc. This group probably had more varied experiences than any other single group, and this probably explains the higher percentage of injuries in this group.

Representative Jobs of the Blind Studied. Persons who were self-employed or engaged in occupations outside sheltered shops or at clubs were asked to list and describe their jobs. The following is the list of jobs mentioned. Many of these jobs were listed by more than one person. This helps to show the diversity of occupations engaged in by the blind in the study.

- Grocery and confectionary store manager and owner
- Poultry farm owner and operator
- Gift shop owner and manager
- Musician (own band)
- Magic tricks manufacturer
- Office supply manager and owner
- Shoe shop owner and manager
- Tourist court owner and operator
- Printing business owner and operator
- Carpenter (makes yard furniture, self-employed)
- Plumber
- Insurance agent
- Piano tuner
- Osteopath
- Writer
- Lawyer

Newspaper route
 Micro film operator
 Seed packer
 Housewife
 Manufacturer of cement blocks
 Teacher (sighted schools and schools for blind)
 Minister
 Text packer
 Farmer
 Physical therapist
 Salesman
 Nurses' Aid
 Radio repairman
 Sew repair shop manager and operator
 Assembler
 Packer
 Machine operator
 Tank room technician
 Employed by Braille Press
 Bakery worker
 Radio shop manager
 Washer inspector
 Laundry worker
 United States Commissioner
 Upholsterer
 Garage mechanic
 Civil Service Inspector
 Information clerk
 Senior Counselor (Boys Scout Camp)
 Dock worker in ice plant
 Cashier and manager of motion picture house
 Janitor
 Building stone quarry worker
 Rehabilitation Counselor and Placement Specialist
 for Blind
 Telephone Answering Service (surveys, wake-up, tele-
 phone soliciting)
 Taxi dispatcher
 Boarding house operator and manager
 Dictaphone operator
 Clerk-typist
 Judge (City and County Courts)

SECTION 7

Years Worked For: Thompson Organization as Blind Person.

In an effort to obtain some indication of the stability of the blind, the following analysis was made: There were 198 persons who had worked for their present organization under 5 years as blind persons, 32 persons from 6 to 10 years, 16 persons from 11 to 15 years, 11 persons from 16 to 20 years, and 11 persons over 20 years. Only 315 persons responded to this question.

The above figures clearly show that there is stability among the blind, especially when it is remembered that the average age of the group in this study was 39 years.

ARTICLE 7

Section 1. Purpose of the Corporation

It is the purpose of this Corporation to provide for the welfare of the community by the promotion of the health, education and general well-being of the people thereof. The Corporation shall be organized and operated for the benefit of the community and shall not be operated for the private inurement of any individual.

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SECTION 8

Days Lost From Work because of Illness. Persons were asked to state the number of days they had lost because of sickness in the last year, the last 5 years, the last 10 years, and the last 20 years of employment as blind persons. There were 248 persons who answered under the first year, 159 who answered in the 5 year period, 96 who answered in the 10 year period, and 146 in the 20 year period. There were 306 people who responded to this question. Many people responded in two or three categories. The average days lost per person during the four periods is shown on a graph in Chapter III. It would have been better if the last three categories had not been placed in the questionnaire, because many people stated the number of days they had lost in the last 5, 10, or 20 year period, and evidently felt that an answer in these last three categories would suffice. For example, if a person said he had lost 10 days in the past 10 year period, there was usually no response in the 1 year period. The number of days he actually lost in the last year he worked is unknown and has to be guessed at. If a person said he had lost no days in the 5, 10, or 20 year period, it was naturally assumed that he had lost no days in the last year of employment.

The number of days lost because of sickness per person was as follows: persons who filled out the 1 year category lost 3.20 days a year, persons who filled out the 5 year category lost 1.5 days per year, persons who filled out the

10 year category lost 1.8 days per year, and persons who filled out the 20 year category lost .62 days per year.

The 248 persons who lost an average of 3.20 days per year because of illness will be considered further. It has been stated previously that the last three categories are not too factual, but rather revealing and interesting. Of the 248 persons who responded in the first year, 149 stated that they had lost no time because of illness in the past year. This leaves 99 persons who actually lost 798 days in the past year, and 13 persons lost 449 of those days. This means that 86 persons lost 349 days, or an average of 1.04 days. If we leave out the 13 persons who lost over half the days lost because of illness, the average days lost for the past year was 1.05 days. It must be remembered that the many persons who indicated that they had lost, for example, 5 days in 20 years, but who did not fill out the days lost in the last year period, were not used, as it would be guesswork to assume how many of these 5 days had been lost in the last year worked. It was felt that in computing days lost for the last year worked, if any estimate were made from the 5 year, 10 year, or 20 year period information as to the number of days lost in the last year of employment, it would be purely guesswork and would tend to make the study invalid. It is also realized that to leave out these 13 people who lost over half the time, will also invalidate the study to a certain extent. The 1 year category is all that should have been used.

The 1 year category is all that should have been used
a certain amount.
last year with the fact, will also include the study to
it is also pointed out to have the 11 people who
in nearly everyone and would find the study useful.
number of days lost in the last year of unemployment, it would
2 year, 10 year, or 15 year period calculation as in the
for the last year worked, it may estimate were also true the
last year worked. It was told that in 1960, days lost
with the same way many of these 1 days had been lost in the
in the last year period, were not made, as it would be impossible
2 days in 10 years, but was told that the days lost
very persons who indicated that they had lost, for example,
last year was 1.01 days. It was also mentioned that the
days lost because of illness, the average days lost for the
days. It was found that the 12 persons who lost over half the
means that the persons lost 15 days, as an average of 1.01
the last year, and 12 persons lost 14 of those days. This
year. This leaves 9 persons who actually lost 12 days in
that they had lost on time because of illness in the past
the 110 persons who responded in the first year, 143 stated
not too detailed, but rather revealing and interesting. It
was stated previously that the last three categories are
year because of illness will be considered further. It was
The 10 persons who lost an average of 7.01 days per
filled out the 12 year category lost 14 days per year.
10 year category lost 14 days per year, and persons who

in the questionnaire, and more factual information would have been obtained. However, it is felt that the results obtained indicate very strongly that the days lost because of sickness per blind person per year is very small. Generally speaking, it could be said that a blind person lost from 1 to 2 days a year because of sickness, and it might be less if a more extensive study were conducted.

The persons in the different occupational groups were also analyzed in order to find out the percentage of persons who lost time in the last year employed because of illness in each occupational group. The results are as follows: in sheltered workshops, 47.56 per cent; at stands, 50 per cent; in self-employment, 29.72 per cent; in industry, 24.45 per cent; and in semi-professional and professional work, 66.66 per cent.

The percentage of persons who lost time in the last year of employment because of illness was also analyzed as to age group. The following results were brought out: from 17 to 25 years of age, 29.03 per cent lost time because of sickness; from 26 to 35 years of age, 36.43 per cent lost time because of sickness; from 36 to 45 years of age, 37.66 per cent lost time because of sickness; from 46 to 55 years of age, 45.23 per cent lost time because of sickness; and over 55 years of age, 30.76 per cent lost time because of sickness. This merely shows in what age group the greatest number of persons lost time because of illness.

in the questionnaire, and the following information would have been obtained. However, it is felt that the results obtained are very slightly different from the results obtained from the blind survey in that the results are usually slightly higher in the blind survey than in the questionnaire survey, and it is felt that this is due to the fact that the questionnaire survey is more likely to be completed by the more educated and more intelligent people, and that the results are therefore more likely to be higher than those obtained from the blind survey.

The only comparable study which indicated days lost from work because of illness in the general population is as follows. In 1943 the Maryland State Planning Commission made a quantitative study of Maryland industries in order to find out services performed by Maryland industries for the benefit of their employees. Part of this study brought out the average days lost per man per year. Generally, when people lose time, it is because of illness, although not always. The average number of days lost per man per year by industry groups is as follows: mining and agriculture, 4.6 days; construction, 3 days; manufacturing, 4.3; transportation, 10.9; trade, 3.9; finance, 4.30; service, 4.60; non-distributable, 6.3. The average days lost per man per year for all industries was 5.8. This is much higher than the average days lost from work by the blind person. In fact, it is over twice as large as the average arrived at for the blind.

It is interesting to note that the average days lost from work by the blind is 2.5 days per year. This is based on a study of 100 blind persons who were asked to state how many days they lost from work because of illness. The majority of the persons who were asked to state how many days they lost from work because of illness, stated that they lost from 1 to 5 days per year. It is interesting to note that the average days lost from work by the blind is 2.5 days per year, which is less than the average days lost from work by the general population.

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SECTION 9

Different Methods of Travel Used by Blind. The methods by which the blind persons travel were analyzed in several ways. The results were as follows: Of those who responded, 120 reported that they traveled with a cane, 64 traveled with escort, 32 persons traveled with guide dogs, 113 persons traveled with no aid, and 40 persons said they traveled by some other way and mentioned taxi, etc.

The methods of travel were then analyzed in order to find out under which category the greatest percentage of persons lost time because of illness in the last year. The results were as follows: 35.52 per cent of persons who traveled with a cane lost time because of illness in the last year of employment, 21.57 per cent of persons who traveled with escort lost time because of illness, 42.10 per cent of persons who traveled with guide dogs lost time because of illness, 33.77 per cent of persons who traveled with no aid lost time because of illness, and 30 per cent of persons who stated they used some other aid lost time because of illness. The percentages do not differ too greatly, and it can be generally assumed that the method of travel has little, if no, relationship to the days lost because of illness.

More people who travel with guide dogs lost time because of illness than persons who travel with escorts, but it is felt that a more detailed study should be made to derive the implications.

SECTION 7

Following records of travel used in Illinois. The records

of which the Illinois Bureau of Travel used in Illinois. The records of Illinois were as follows: of Illinois who traveled, with records, 22 persons traveled with Illinois, 11 persons

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The different methods of travel were further analyzed, and the percentages of major and minor injuries sustained under each type of travel are shown: 9.16 per cent of persons who traveled with a cane received major injuries and 25.83 per cent received minor injuries, or a total of 34.99 per cent of all persons who used a cane received some type of injury; 15.62 per cent of persons who traveled with escorts received major injuries and 12.60 per cent received minor injuries, or a total of 28.22 per cent of blind persons who traveled with escorts received some type of injury; 9.37 per cent of persons who traveled with guide dogs received major injuries and 28.12 per cent received minor injuries, or a total of 37.49 per cent of all persons who traveled with guide dogs received some type of injury; 5.3 per cent of persons who used no aid received major injuries and 17.69 per cent received minor injuries, or a total of 22.99 per cent of all persons who used no aid received some type of injury; 7.5 per cent of all persons who listed other means of travel received major injuries and 15 per cent received minor injuries, or a total of 22.5 per cent of all persons who listed other means of travel received some type of injury. It will be noted that the above information does not indicate where the injury occurred, but only how the person who received the injury traveled. Those who traveled with escorts seemed to have by far the greatest number of major injuries. Yet when the major and minor injuries are added together in all categories, it seems that one mode of

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SECTION 10

Life Insurance Analyzed. The results obtained from the insurance question are as follows: of the 438 persons in the study, 146 blind persons stated that they had life insurance; 98 of the persons having life insurance stated that they paid an increased premium, but only 63 persons stated the amount of increase they paid per \$1,000.00. The increases these 63 persons paid per \$1,000.00 totaled \$369.46. When this figure was divided by the 63 persons paying it, it was found that an average increase of \$5.86 on each \$1,000.00 worth of life insurance per person was being paid. This appears to be an excessive charge, which cannot be substantiated by life insurance companies. It might be noted here that casualty insurance companies do not charge increased premiums to factories employing the blind or any other handicapped persons. Of the 146 persons having insurance, 17 stated that they did not pay an increased premium, and 31 persons gave no information at all. It is the author's feeling that most of these 17 persons paid an increased premium and did not know it. For example, privileges were taken from the blind person, his "age" was increased, or he obtained his insurance from a small company whose standard rates equalled those of increased rates of larger companies.

There were only 13 persons who had some other disabling condition in addition to blindness who purchased life insurance, so only a few of the increased premiums charged the blind could have been charged because of the additional

known disabilities. The persons having insurance were further analyzed as to their degrees of blindness. The results were as follows: 24.60 per cent of persons having life insurance had good object perception, 27.54 per cent of persons having life insurance had poor object perception, 38.29 per cent of persons who had life insurance had light perception, 40.93 per cent of persons who had life insurance were totally blind, and 20.93 per cent of persons who had life insurance had central vision. These results only seem to indicate that no matter what type of blindness or degree of blindness a person has, he can still buy insurance if he is willing to pay an increased premium.

The persons who had life insurance were then analyzed as to the occupations they were engaged in, and the results were as follows: 25 per cent of persons holding insurance were in sheltered workshops, 28.82 per cent of persons who had life insurance worked at stands, 30.96 per cent of persons who had life insurance were self-employed, 28.72 per cent of persons who had life insurance were in industry, and 51.57 per cent of persons who had life insurance were either in semi-professional or professional occupations. It seems that the percentage of persons in the semi-professional and professional group is quite high when compared to the other groups; this is probably because of their higher income bracket. This information shows that the blind want

The persons having insurance with Liberty National as to their degree of blindness. The results were as follows:

| Persons having insurance with Liberty National | Persons having insurance with Liberty National |
|--|--|
| 10.00 per cent of persons having life insurance and paid | 10.00 per cent of persons having life insurance and paid |
| subject investigation, 25.00 per cent of persons having life | subject investigation, 25.00 per cent of persons having life |
| insurance and paid subject investigation, 30.00 per cent of | insurance and paid subject investigation, 30.00 per cent of |
| persons who had life insurance and paid subject investigation, 40.00 | persons who had life insurance and paid subject investigation, 40.00 |
| per cent of persons who had life insurance were totally | per cent of persons who had life insurance were totally |
| blind, and 20.00 per cent of persons who had life insurance | blind, and 20.00 per cent of persons who had life insurance |
| had subject investigation. | had subject investigation. |

These results only seem to indicate that the
type of the disease is not of the same
as the other diseases of the same name
as the other diseases of the same name
as the other diseases of the same name

The Bureau was not able to determine the exact date of the death of the deceased, but it is believed that the death occurred sometime between the 1st and 15th of the month of January, 1912. The deceased was a man of about 40 years of age, and was a native of the United States. He was a member of the United States Army, and was assigned to the position of Sergeant Major at the time of his death. He was a man of good character, and was well respected by his fellow soldiers. He was a member of the United States Army, and was assigned to the position of Sergeant Major at the time of his death. He was a man of good character, and was well respected by his fellow soldiers. He was a member of the United States Army, and was assigned to the position of Sergeant Major at the time of his death. He was a man of good character, and was well respected by his fellow soldiers.

insurance regardless of what occupation they are engaged in and that they buy it regardless of occupation and increased premium. This study reveals that 55.55 per cent of persons studied have life insurance. This percentage is high enough to warrant an investigation and further study on the matter of increased insurance rates for the blind. The records of the actuarial companies do not reveal any studies that conclusively point out that the blind should be charged increased premiums. The studies made in the past on the blind have not taken into consideration whether or not the blind had additional disabling conditions. All persons with the common disability of blindness were lumped together. Other facts should have been taken into consideration. The life insurance companies have misinterpreted these studies and have been unjustly overcharging the blind, who, generally speaking, are in very low salary brackets.

It should be noted that this study deals only with those who have been employed or are employed at present as blind persons. These conclusions on insurance are not meant to apply to the many blind who have never worked as blind persons. Whether or not they should be charged an increased premium for life insurance is material for another study.

Below is a list of companies who charged the blind in this study increased premiums:

New York Life Insurance Company
Lincoln Mutual Insurance Company

[illegible]

Provident Life Insurance Company
 Great Southern Life Insurance Company
 Aetna Life Insurance Company
 American National
 Lincoln Liberty
 Prudential
 Union National
 Occidental
 Equitable (New York) Life
 Commercial Casualty
 Lincoln National
 North American Baptist
 Peoples Insurance Company
 Security Benefit Company
 Woodman of the World
 Equitable Assurance
 Metropolitan Life
 Jefferson Standard Life Insurance
 Phoenix Mutual
 Atlantic Life Insurance
 Fidelity Mutual
 Massachusetts Mutual Life
 Southland Life Insurance
 Mutual of New York
 American Hospital Insurance Company
 Vermont National Life
 Modern American of America
 Sun Life Insurance Company (Canada)
 Pacific National
 Aetna
 Continental Life
 United Life
 Home Life
 Connecticut Mutual

www.illness-life.com

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1992-1993, 1993-1994, 1994-1995, 1995-1996, 1996-1997, 1997-1998, 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2100, 2100-2101, 2101-2102, 2102-2103, 2103-2104, 2104-2105, 2105-2106, 2106-2107, 2107-2108, 2108-2109, 2109-2110, 2110-2111, 2111-2112, 2112-2113, 2113-2114, 2114-2115, 2115-2116, 2116-2117, 2117-2118, 2118-2119, 2119-2120, 2120-2121, 2121-2122, 2122-2123, 2123-2124, 2124-2125, 2125-2126, 2126-2127, 2127-2128, 2128-2129, 2129-2130, 2130-2131, 2131-2132, 2132-2133, 2133-2134, 2134-2135, 2135-2136, 2136-2137, 2137-2138, 2138-2139, 2139-2140, 2140-2141, 2141-2142, 2142-2143, 2143-2144, 2144-2145, 2145-2146, 2146-2147, 2147-2148, 2148-2149, 2149-2150, 2150-2151, 2151-2152, 2152-2153, 2153-2154, 2154-2155, 2155-2156, 2156-2157, 2157-2158, 2158-2159, 2159-2160, 2160-2161, 2161-2162, 2162-2163, 2163-2164, 2164-2165, 2165-2166, 2166-2167, 2167-2168, 2168-2169, 2169-2170, 2170-2171, 2171-2172, 2172-2173, 2173-2174, 2174-2175, 2175-2176, 2176-2177, 2177-2178, 2178-2179, 2179-2180, 2180-2181, 2181-2182, 2182-2183, 2183-2184, 2184-2185, 2185-2186, 2186-2187, 2187-2188, 2188-2189, 2189-2190, 2190-2191, 2191-2192, 2192-2193, 2193-2194, 2194-2195, 2195-2196, 2196-2197, 2197-2198, 2198-2199, 2199-2200, 2200-2201, 2201-2202, 2202-2203, 2203-2204, 2204-2205, 2205-2206, 2206-2207, 2207-2208, 2208-2209, 2209-2210, 2210-2211, 2211-2212, 2212-2213, 2213-2214, 2214-2215, 2215-2216, 2216-2217, 2217-2218, 2218-2219, 2219-2220, 2220-2221, 2221-2222, 2222-2223, 2223-2224, 2224-2225, 2225-2226, 2226-2227, 2227-2228, 2228-2229, 2229-2230, 2230-2231, 2231-2232, 2232-2233, 2233-2234, 2234-2235, 2235-2236, 2236-2237, 2237-2238, 2238-2239, 2239-2240, 2240-2241, 2241-2242, 2242-2243, 2243-2244, 2244-2245, 2245-2246, 2246-2247, 2247-2248, 2248-2249, 2249-2250, 2250-2251, 2251-2252, 2252-2253, 2253-2254, 2254-2255, 2255-2256, 2256-2257, 2257-2258, 2258-2259, 2259-2260, 2260-2261, 2261-2262, 2262-2263, 2263-2264, 2264-2265, 2265-2266, 2266-2267, 2267-2268, 2268-2269, 2269-2270, 2270-2271, 2271-2272, 2272-2273, 2273-2274, 2274-2275, 2275-2276, 2276-2277, 2277-2278, 2278-2279, 2279-2280, 2280-2281, 2281-2282, 2282-2283, 2283-2284, 2284-2285, 2285-2286, 2286-2287, 2287-2288, 2288-2289, 2289-2290, 2290-2291, 2291-2292, 2292-2293, 2293-2294, 2294-2295, 2295-2296, 2296-2297, 2297-2298, 2298-2299, 2299-2300, 2300-2301, 2301-2302, 2302-2303, 2303-2304, 2304-2305, 2305-2306, 2306-2307, 2307-2308, 2308-2309, 2309-2310, 2310-2311, 2311-2312, 2312-2313, 2313-2314, 2314-2315, 2315-2316, 2316-2317, 2317-2318, 2318-2319, 2319-2320, 2320-2321, 2321-2322, 2322-2323, 2323-2324, 2324-2325, 2325-2326, 2326-2327, 2327-2328, 2328-2329, 2329-2330, 2330-2331, 2331-2332, 2332-2333, 2333-2334, 2334-2335, 2335-2336, 2336-2337, 2337-2338, 2338-2339, 2339-2340, 2340-2341, 2341-2342, 2342-2343, 2343-2344, 2344-2345, 2345-2346, 2346-2347, 2347-2348, 2348-2349, 2349-2350, 2350-2351, 2351-2352, 2352-2353, 2353-2354, 2354-2355, 2355-2356, 2356-2357, 2357-2358, 2358-2359, 2359-2360, 2360-2361, 2361-2362, 2362-2363, 2363-2364, 23

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

1. 1990年12月15日，在北京市召开的“中国城市经济体制改革十年回顾”会议上，江泽民同志指出：“十年来，我国城市经济体制改革取得了重大成就，为建立社会主义市场经济体制奠定了坚实的基础。”

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the initiator on the polymerization of α -methylstyrene in the presence of $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 50°C for 24 h. The concentration of α -methylstyrene was 0.5 mol/L, and the concentration of $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was 0.005 mol/L.

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

SECTION 11

Industrial Accidents Analyzed. The number of blind

persons who had industrial accidents while being industrially blind is very small. Thirteen persons stated that they had industrial accidents and 9 persons stated that they received some compensation for such accidents.

There were 438 persons in the study, and this means that 2.9% per cent suffered industrial accidents. This is another indication of the safety of the blind.

Of these 13 persons who had industrial accidents, 11 were men and 2 were women. The ages of these persons ranged from 21 to 65 years, with an average age of 44 years. Of these 13 persons, 11 were employed in manufacturing industries, 1 was employed in a service industry, and 1 was unemployed. Of these 13 persons, 11 were injured while working, 1 was injured while traveling, and 1 was injured while at home. Of these 13 persons, 11 were injured while working in manufacturing industries, 1 was injured while working in a service industry, and 1 was injured while at home. Of these 13 persons, 11 were injured while working in manufacturing industries, 1 was injured while working in a service industry, and 1 was injured while at home.

All of these persons were injured while working in manufacturing industries. The injuries were of various types, including cuts, bruises, sprains, and fractures. The persons who were injured while working in manufacturing industries were injured while working in various types of manufacturing industries, including textile mills, metalworking shops, and food processing plants.

Of these 13 persons, 11 were injured while working in manufacturing industries, 1 was injured while working in a service industry, and 1 was injured while at home. Of these 13 persons, 11 were injured while working in manufacturing industries, 1 was injured while working in a service industry, and 1 was injured while at home.

CHAPTER II

Industrial Accidents Analyzed. The number of killed persons and industrial accidents while being investigated all being in very small. The number persons stated that they had industrial accidents and 3 persons stated that they received some compensation for each accident. There were 400 persons in the study and 100 were lost 2,000 per cent industrial accidents. This is another indication of the safety of the plant.

other

SECTION 12

Length of Time Blind. The length of time that persons have been industrially blind was divided into ten-year intervals. The percentage of persons who received major or minor injuries in each time interval was then figured, and the results were as follows: of the persons who had been blind 10 years or less, 26 per cent had received injuries while working and living as blind persons; of those who had been blind 11 to 20 years, 79 per cent received injuries; of those who had been blind 21 to 30 years, 31 per cent had received injuries; of those who had been blind 31 to 40 years, 13 per cent had received injuries; of those who had been blind 41 to 50 years, 23 per cent had received injuries; and of those who had been blind over 50 years, 25 per cent had received injuries. It is difficult to explain these figures. The fact that the highest number of injuries occurs in the group of persons who have been blind from 11 to 20 years means very little, because many of them were blinded later in life and may have been working from 11 to 20 years.

All that the above results seem to indicate objectively is that injuries occur among all the blind regardless of length of time they have been blind, and it is felt that the percentage should be about the same in all time intervals.

In the second interval, which deals with people who have been blind from 11 to 20 years, 79 per cent received injuries. This percentage is probably very high for some reason or

SECTION 13

Additional Disabilities or Disabling Conditions De-

sides Blindness. Of the 438 persons analyzed, 40 (or 9.10

per cent) had disabilities or disabling conditions in addi-

tion to their blindness. This group of persons was studied

to see what effect, if any, they might have on the study.

Many persons would reason that the more disabilities a per-

son has, the more injuries he would receive. Following are

some of the results obtained: 25 per cent of this group

suffered either a major or minor injury; only 2.50 per cent

had ever received a major injury.

In considering days lost from work because of illness,

this group of 40 persons during the last year of employment

lost .50 day per person.

Thirteen of these 40 persons had life insurance.

From the above facts, we can say that this group did

not increase any percentages given in the study. The days

lost because of sickness and the number of injuries sus-

tained were smaller than the study indicated for the group

as a whole. Persons with additional disabilities might be

said to be more careful than those with just blindness

alone. Of the 40 persons, 34 were men and 6 were women.

There were almost three times as many men in the study as

women.

A list of the additional disabilities or disabling

conditions is given below. Only one person had more than

one disability listed in addition to blindness. Four per-

cent

sons stated that they had an additional disability, but did not describe it. The most common additional disability seemed to be deafness, and it was listed 11 times.

Loss of hearing, 1 ear
 Loss of right index finger, partial use of right hand
 Deafness
 Arthritis
 Epilepsy

Paralyzed leg (polio)

"Trick knee"

Lack of coordination in foot

Loss of 3 fingers, left hand

High blood pressure

Ulcer

Neurosis

Deformed left leg and right arm (infantile paralysis)

Polycythemia

Coronary thrombosis

Speech impairment in his mother, broke fingers

Leg amputation

Sinus

Flat feet

Head injury (craniotomy) last year

Allergy

Spinal cord injury, broken back, spinal cord injury

Fall out of car on 10th, hit head

Spinal cord injury, broke back

Spinal cord injury by car on 10th

Spinal cord injury between platform and train, broke back

Spinal cord injury, broke arm

Spinal cord injury while splitting wood

Spinal cord injury, broke fingers

In accidents

Fall against railroad, my back

Spinal cord injury, broke back

Spinal cord injury, broke back

Spinal cord injury, broke back

Fall against street car, spinal cord injury

Fall from a street platform, spinal cord injury

Fall, broke arm

Spinal cord injury, broke back

Spinal cord injury, broke back

Spinal cord injury

Fall from train platform while getting on car

Spinal cord injury, broke back

Spinal cord injury while working

Representative Injuries Suffered by the Blind Studied.

It was felt that a brief description of the different types of injuries incurred by the blind persons might be interesting. They are representative of all injuries occurring in the home, in traveling, and while on the job. They are as follows:

In the home and home surroundings:

Slipped on bathroom floor, fell, broke tooth
 Fell over chair, cut chin
 Missed step, sprained back
 Came west into hole, fell, sprained ankle
 Fell out of bed, broke arm
 Fell over cedar chest, skinned leg
 Opened door at head of stairs, fell, broke wrist
 Hand caught in fix Master, broke fingers
 Got into road during snowstorm, hit by car
 Tripped over triangle, hurt back
 Caught ball, sprained finger
 Bumped into post, lost tooth
 Stumbled on broken pavement, broke knee
 Stepped off curb into drain, sprained ankle and wrist
 Fell out of door on hoe, cut hand
 Slipped on ice, broke hand
 Hand and leg cut by hoe on farm
 Foot caught between platform and train, ankle wrenched
 Wrestling, broke arm
 Cut off two fingers while splitting post
 Door closed on hand, mashed fingers

In traveling:

Fell against building, eye hemorrhage
 Struck by bus, 2 black eyes
 Hit by car, sprained back
 Stepped into hole, wrenched knee
 Fell against street car, skinned shin leg bone
 Fell from 4 feet platform, sprained elbow
 Fell, hurt knee
 Walked into open manhole, bruised
 Ran into building, broke nose
 Bitten by dog
 Fell from train platform while guided by sighted conductor, sprained ankle
 Broke ankle while boarding bus

It was said that a trial translation of the different types of letters received by the office would be necessary to see that the translation of all letters received in the office, in traveling, and with the job, they are as follows:

[illegible]

: 001167-001

Will against William, eye
 turned by him, I think eyes
 all by me, appeared face
 stopped into mine, appeared mine
 Will against William, eye
 Will from a foot distance, appeared alone
 Will, last time
 Will into open mouth, appeared
 the into William, broke nose
 William by dog
 Will from again distance while pulled by William
 William, appeared alone
 broke while while working the

Hand caught in door closed by sighted woman,
 washed fingers
 Bumped by car backing out of garage, sprained
 ankle
 Tripped on broken step, fell, broke wrist
 Fell over stone wall, sprained ankle
 Fell down steps with sighted guide, sprained back
 Received back and skull fracture while riding in
 car which was in collision

On the job:

Scalded by another man's coffee as he walked past
 Elevator shaft left open, broke leg
 Caught in drill press, cut hand
 Cut from broken glass
 Cut tendon on sharp edge of iron while loading
 scrap iron
 Chip of wood flew, hit hand, caused infection
 Trailer hitch broke, piano fell over, broke pelvis
 Walked on rough ground, sprained ankle
 Fell over chicken water feeders, sprained ankle
 Burned by infra-red lamp while being treated
 Fell from platform, broke collarbone

Recommendations for Further Study.

1. A comparative study could be made by obtaining
 identical information from sighted people as to general
 information, injuries in the home and home surroundings,
 in traveling, and at work.

2. A second mailing of the questionnaires to the
 blind could be effected in order to see if the results
 obtained from the second mailing would correspond with
 the results obtained from the first mailing, which con-
 stitutes this thesis.

3. The blind in this study are working in many di-
 versified jobs, and it may be interesting to investigate
 these jobs in more detail so that more would be known con-
 cerning the job opportunities available to the blind.

4. The actuarial companies who provide data for the life insurance companies could make a more detailed study on the safety of the blind to try to obtain more valid information on which the insurance companies could base their rates.

5. A more detailed study on sick benefits and industrial accidents could be made to bring out the causes or reasons for sick benefits or accidents, the payments received, the cost of insurance, and eligibility.

6. A further study could be made on the days the blind have lost from work because of sickness in the last year of employment. The 5, 10, and 20 year periods should be omitted because when they are put in, many persons fill out the days they lost because of sickness in the 20 year period and neglect to fill out the days lost during the 1 year period. Most people would be guessing on the number of days lost because of sickness beyond a period of one year.

7. A further study could be made on the major injuries which the blind have incurred in the last year of employment. The results could then be compared with national figures or statistics available on the general population.

4. The editorial committee also provides for the
the literature committee which will have a more detailed study
on the safety of the film in the light of the fact that
the committee on which the literature committee would have been
formed.

5. A more detailed study on the literature and film
literature would be made in order to bring out the nature of
the literature for the literature committee, the literature re-
sults, the nature of the literature, and the literature.

6. A further study would be made on the film and
film literature in order to bring out the nature of the literature
and the literature. The 2, 10, and 20 year periods would
be studied because they are the 10, 20, and 30 year periods
and the 10, 20, and 30 year periods of literature in the 10, 20, and
30 year periods. The 10, 20, and 30 year periods of literature
and the 10, 20, and 30 year periods of literature in the 10, 20, and
30 year periods. The 10, 20, and 30 year periods of literature
and the 10, 20, and 30 year periods of literature in the 10, 20, and
30 year periods.

7. A further study would be made on the literature and
literature in the light of the fact that the literature and
literature. The literature and literature would be studied with
the literature and literature on the literature and literature.

APPENDIX A

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.

19 West 16th Street - New York 11, N. Y.

April 17, 1951

Mr. E. Edith Shewey
Rehabilitation Counselor
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
District Office
2 West Redwood Street
Baltimore, 1, Maryland

Dear Edith:

This is just a short note to confirm the telephone conversation which Mr. Barnett and I had with you last Thursday. As Mr. Barnett indicated, the American Foundation for the Blind will be very much interested in the results of this questionnaire and we hope that you will send us the completed material so that we may consider it for possible publication.

We hope that you and your family are making plans to be at the Boston Convention. From all we hear, it is going to be the biggest one ever.

With all good wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Eatherly F. Gruber
Assistant Director

EWG:slr

This questionnaire, as the cover letter states, has been prepared to find out how safe the blind are on the job, on the streets, and in the home. Please fill it out accurately and return before May 11, 1951 which is the dead line. It is hoped this information will be of service to the blind in the future. Discuss only that time in which you have been working, traveling and living at home, as an industrially blind person. This study is being conducted through out the United States and Canada.

Thank you.

SECTION A

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Sex:Male.....Female
2. Age:(number of years)
3. Degree of blindness: (please check)

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| a. Good object perception | c. Light perception only |
| b. Poor object perception | d. Totally blind |
| e. Gun barrel or limited visual fields of twenty degrees or less | |
4. As an industrially blind worker, have you ever received hospital or any type of sick benefits? (please check)Yes.....No
5. Number of years in your life time that you have been independent through self employment or other work as an industrially blind person (please check)

.....Less than one;

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|
|1 yr.; |5 yrs; |9 yrs; |13 yrs; |
|2 yrs; |6 yrs; |10 yrs; |14 yrs; |
|3 yrs; |7 yrs; |11 yrs; |15 yrs; |
|4 yrs; |8 yrs; |12 yrs; |More than 15 yrs. |

(please insert number of years)
6. If employed at present, check proper category below:

| |
|---|
| a. Workshop for the Blind or other sheltered workshop |
| b. Vending Stand Program |
| c. Self-employed (if you check this one, name and describe job in space below) |
| |
| |
| |
| d. Work in outside industry or in any other job not described above |
| (if you check this one, name and describe job in space below) |
| |
| |
| |
7. If you are employed at the present time please check the number of years you have been with the present organization as an industrially blind employee.

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 yr; |4 yrs; |7 yrs; |10 yrs; |13 yrs; |16 yrs; |
| 2 yrs; |5 yrs; |8 yrs; |11 yrs; |14 yrs; |17 yrs; |
| 3 yrs; |6 yrs; |9 yrs; |12 yrs; |15 yrs; |18 yrs; |
|19 yrs;20 yrs;more than 20 yrs. please insert number | | | | | |
8. During my last period of employment as an industrially blind person (regardless of when it was) I lost due to illness:

| | |
|--|---|
| a. In the last 12 month perioddays | c. In the last 10 year perioddays |
| b. In the last 5 year perioddays | d. In the last 20 year perioddays |

9. In traveling to work, etc. I usually travel with the aid of the following:
(please check)

a.Cane
b.Escort

c.Trained dog
d.With use of no aid

e.Other

10. Have you purchased life insurance since onset of blindness? (please check)

.....Yes.....No

a. If above answer is "Yes", did you pay an increased premium because
of being industrially blind? (please check)

.....Yes

1-How great an increase per \$1,000.....

2-Name of Company.....

.....No

11. As an industrially blind worker, have you ever had an industrial accident?
(please check)

.....Yes.....No

a. If above answer is "Yes", did you receive industrial accident
compensation for such injury or injuries? (please check)

.....Yes.....No

12. Length of time you have been industrially blind (please check)

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|--------------|
|Less than 1 yr; |5 yrs; |10 yrs; |15 yrs; |
|1 yr; |6 yrs; |11 yrs; |16 yrs; |
|2 yrs; |7 yrs; |12 yrs; |17 yrs; |
|3 yrs; |8 yrs; |13 yrs; |18 yrs; |
|4 yrs. |9 yrs; |14 yrs; |19 yrs; |
|20 yrs; |over 20 yrs. (please insert number of years) | | |

13. In addition to being industrially blind do you have any other disability
or disabling condition. (please check)

.....Yes.....No

a. If the above answer is yes please name and describe below.

1.....

2.....

Below are the definitions of major and minor injuries which you should be familiar
with before proceeding to Section II.

A major injury is one that compels you to miss more than one day's work.
For example - broken leg, mashed hand, etc.

A minor injury is one that compels you to loose one day or less from
your work. Examples; a slightly sprained ankle, a cut, or a bruise.
Please do not list all the little bumps that we blind make daily
and which might cause us slight distress for a few minutes.

SECTION B
ACCIDENTS IN OR ABOUT THE HOME

1. Have you ever had a major injury or injuries in your home as a blind person?
(please check)

.....Yes.....No

a. If above answer is "Yes", please list and describe below the type of injury or injuries sustained and the cause for each.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

2. Have you ever had a minor injury or injuries in your home as a blind person?
(please check)

.....Yes.....No

a. If above answer is "Yes", please list and describe below the type of injury or injuries sustained and the cause for each.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

3. Have you ever had a major injury or injuries while playing or working on the grounds surrounding your living quarters? (please check)

.....Yes.....No

a. If above answer is "Yes" please list and describe below the type of injury or injuries sustained and the cause for each.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

4. Have you ever had a minor injury or injuries while playing or working on the grounds surrounding your living quarters? (please check)

.....Yes.....No

a. If the above answer is "Yes", please list and describe the type of injury or injuries sustained and the cause of each.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

SECTION C
ACCIDENTS INCURRED WHILE TRAVELING

1. Have you ever received a major injury or injuries while traveling as a blind person? (please check)

.....Yes.....No

a. If above answer is "Yes", please list and describe below the type of injury or injuries sustained and the cause for each.

- 1.....
- 2.....

2. Have you ever received a minor injury or injuries while traveling as a blind person? (please check)

.....Yes.....No

a. If above answer is "Yes", please list and describe below the type of injury or injuries sustained and the cause for each.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

SECTION D

ACCIDENTS INCURRED WHILE ON THE JOB

1. Have you ever received a major injury or injuries while working on the job as a blind person? (please check)

.....Yes.....No

a. If above answer is "Yes", please list below the type of injury or injuries sustained and the cause for each.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

2. Have you ever received a minor injury or injuries while working on the job as a blind person? (please check)

.....Yes.....No

a. If above answer is "Yes", please list below the type of injury or injuries sustained and the cause for each.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....

Please write below any comments or requests you have concerning this study. I shall greatly appreciate them.

.....
Signature

.....
Address

If possible please list below the names and addresses of two sighted people whom you feel would be willing to answer a similar questionnaire. It is not absolutely necessary but preferable that these people be in work some what similiar to your own, and also that these people be in your approximate age group. Thank you.

- 1.....
- 2.....

APPENDIX C

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.
 15 West 16th Street - New York 11, N. Y.

October 30, 1950

Mr. H. Smith Shumway
 Rehabilitation Counselor
 District Office

Vocational Rehabilitation
 1101 Kathleen Building
 Baltimore 2, Maryland

Dear Mr. Smith: This questionnaire which will be sent out to hundreds of persons well-qualified to fill out the enclosed questionnaire should not take over twenty minutes to answer even though it appears long. It will be sent out to hundreds of persons who are delighted to have your letter of October 26 in which you indicate that you are ready to select subject matter for your thesis. Congratulations to you on this progress.

Very truly yours,
 H. Smith Shumway
 Rehabilitation Counselor
 for the Blind

The Foundation Library will be pleased to make available to you additional material on research in the field of work for the blind which has been carried on in the past several years.

We are writing directly to Mr. Shortley to ask him to send you a copy of the Bibliography I mentioned above. We trust that this will be helpful to you in your work.

With every good wish to you and your family, I am

H. Smith Shumway
 Rehabilitation Counselor
 for the Blind

Kathern F. Gruber, Director

KFG:slr

3. Have you ever received a minor injury or injuries while traveling as a blind person? (please check)

Yes No

4. If above answer is "Yes", please list and describe below the type of injury or injuries sustained and the cause for each.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

ACCIDENTS INCURRED WHILE ON THE JOB

1. Have you ever received a major injury or injuries while working as a blind person? (please check)

Yes

2. If above answer is "Yes", please list below the type of injury or injuries sustained and the cause for each.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

3. Have you ever received a minor injury or injuries while working as a blind person? (please check)

4. If above answer is "Yes", please list below the type of injury or injuries sustained and the cause for each.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Please write below the names and addresses of two sighted people whom you feel would be willing to answer a similar questionnaire. It is not absolutely necessary but preferable that these people be in work some what similar to your own. Also that these people be in your approximate age group. Thank you.

If possible please list below the names and addresses of two sighted people whom you feel would be willing to answer a similar questionnaire. It is not absolutely necessary but preferable that these people be in work some what similar to your own. Also that these people be in your approximate age group. Thank you.

APPENDIX D

2505 Wetherburn Road
Baltimore 9, Maryland
April 21, 1951

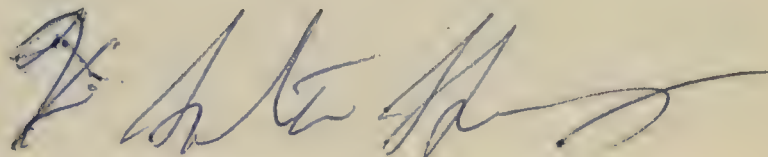
Dear Friend:

I have prepared and enclosed a questionnaire which will aid me in a study I am making on the subject entitled "How Safe Are The Blind". Your name has been highly recommended to me as a person well-qualified to fill out the enclosed questionnaire. This questionnaire should not take over twenty minutes to answer even though it appears long. It will be sent out to hundreds of blind individuals throughout the United States and Canada and your prompt action in filling it out and returning it before May 11, in the enclosed, self-addressed, stamped envelope will be greatly appreciated. I promise you that the information you give me will be kept strictly confidential, and that only the statistical results will be used for the study.

It is hoped that the results of this questionnaire will prove to be enlightening to many on just "How Safe Are The Blind" in the home, on the streets, and on the job.

I would like to thank you for any help you give me in filling out and returning this questionnaire. If you ever desire to know more concerning this study, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. Smith Shumway', written in a cursive style.

H. Smith Shumway
Rehabilitation Counselor
for the Blind

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

APPENDIX E

employers, as indicated that blind persons properly placed in industrial **FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY** work are safe and that of blinded workers is no more than average. The **Office of Vocational Rehabilitation** is a good safety record as that an accident to a blind person will not serve as a bar to his employment in Washington 25, D.C. The blind are sought by employers for the reason of the high quality service in assisting with the selection of jobs and the handling of materials requiring the blind worker, a man with a high degree of skill and judgment.

November 30, 1950

Mr. H. Keith Runway
Rehabilitation Counselor
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
1101 Mathieson Bldg.
Baltimore, 2, Maryland

Dear Mr. Runway:

I was glad to have your letter of October 19, 1950, and to know about the new addition to your family. Congratulations.

We have no published studies of the relative safety records of blind workers as compared with sighted workers. The best information we have are the statements made by different large organizations based on their studies of handicapped workers in general. One such study made by the Western Electric Company concluded that handicapped workers, or workers having had one accident, are seven and a half percent safer than those who have not had an accident or are not handicapped. You are aware, of course, that Casualty Insurance Companies do not differentiate between blind and sighted workers in their premium cost. We all know that they would do so if there was a greater risk in the employment of blind persons. At one time the Employment Division of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind made a statement that for a period of thirteen years, during which eight hundred blind persons had been placed in industrial employment, not one of these workers sustained a single loss-time accident.

A number of years ago, Mr. Glunk sent letters to all rehabilitation agencies doing work for the blind in the United States, and asked them to report any loss-time accidents to blind persons on industrial jobs. This inquiry failed to uncover any such accident. When questioned by

Mr. Chumway -2- 11/30/30

employers, we explained that blind persons properly placed in industrial jobs know that their situation is more critical than that of sighted workers in respect to accidents and, therefore, are more careful to maintain a good safety record so that an accident to a blind person will not serve as a bar to further employment of the blind. We also suggest to employers that because of the State Agencies services in assisting with the selection of jobs and the providing of suitable training for the blind workers, a much better match of men and jobs can be made and safety patterns can be more carefully worked out. Thus the blind worker really starts out under more favorable conditions of introduction to--and continuation on the job--than would be the case with the average sighted worker.

You did not give me any information concerning your college major or other subjects which you have taken, thus I find it difficult to make suggestions as to studies which you might undertake. However, you may wish to consider the following:

1. The opportunities for the employment of blind persons in the professions.
2. The blind in the teaching profession and the possibilities for broadening opportunities in this field.
3. Educational and other qualifications characteristic of successful industrial employment counselors for the blind.

I concur in your opinion that a list of jobs which could be done by blind persons has very little real value. No matter how long we make the list, it would still be incomplete and, instead of stimulating the imagination of employment counselors, it would have a tendency to limit the employment of blind persons to the specific jobs listed. Therefore, we have never prepared a list of jobs which have been performed successfully by blind persons.

Let me hear from you again and if there is any further way which you feel we may be of assistance, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,
John H. McAlay
Industrial Specialist for the Blind

...we explained that this person properly placed
in industrial jobs that their situation is more stable
and that of slight nature is required to establish
and, however, we were surprised to maintain a good salary
record as that an employee as a blind person will not receive
as a job for further employment of this kind. We also
suggested to employers that because of the state agencies
services in assisting with the education of blind and deaf
providing of training facilities for the blind workers, a
good salary record of him and John can be made with safety
because we are now carefully working with them. This the blind
workers really stand out when more favorable conditions of
employment are made and we are sure that the blind would be
and even with the average blind worker.

...The blind and deaf as any information concerning them
although they are often subjects when you have taken them
I find it difficult to make suggestions as to stable jobs
you might undertake. However, you say that the employer was
following.

1. The employment for the employment of blind per-
sons in the profession.

2. The blind is not working profession and the blind
William for professional organization is also blind.

3. Unemployment and other conditions characterizing
of vocational industrial employment conditions for
the blind.

...I suggest to your committee that a list of jobs which
could be done by blind persons has been given to you. We
suggest that you have the list, as well as the list of
workshops and instead of eliminating the suggestion of the
employment of blind persons, it would have a tendency to limit the
employment of blind persons to the specific jobs listed.
Therefore, we have never prepared a list of jobs which have
been performed successfully by blind persons.

...Let us have from you a list of jobs as any further
way which you feel we may be of assistance, please feel free
to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Doolittle
Industrial Consultant for the Blind

APPENDIX 2

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
One Madison Avenue, New York 10, N.Y.

March 20, 1951

Mr. H. Smith Shumway
2509 Wetherburn Road
Baltimore, 9, Md.

Dear Mr. Shumway:

In reply to your letter of the 15th, I may inform you that insurance company action on insurance for blind persons is supported by the results of studies of the mortality among the blind. Thus, in the Medical Actuarial Mortality Investigation of 1929 the small experience showed 15 deaths among blind persons as compared with 9 expected deaths on the basis of the mortality among standard risks. The Medical Investigation Study of 1929 showed 36 deaths among blind persons accepted for insurance as against 23 expected deaths.

The results of a study made in this office on the subject are given in the enclosed article.

There is some doubt that the questionnaire you propose will throw any light on the insurability of the blind. For that purpose a mortality experience must be built up and that means following a large group of such persons over a period of years.

The American Foundation for the Blind has previously made studies of the practices of insurance companies, and if you are not familiar with this you should write to the Foundation, the office of which is in New York City.

Very truly yours,

Louis I. Dublin
Second Vice-President
and Statistician

13-4
Enc.

[illegible]

1947, 1948, 1949

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is true of the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. The second is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is true of the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. The third is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of European descent. This is true of the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

The results of a study, made in 1946, on the subject of the effects of the various types of

There is some doubt that the Council will have any effect on the Government's policy on the subject of the arms embargo. The Council is not a permanent body and its decisions are subject to change. The Council is also a body of states and its decisions are subject to the interests of the states concerned. The Council is not a body of experts and its decisions are not based on expert advice. The Council is a body of states and its decisions are subject to the interests of the states concerned.

THE ABOVE IS A SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, NEW YORK, ON THE MATTER OF THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL ARCHIVE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
THE RECORDS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

APPENDIX 3

2505 Matherburn Road
Baltimore, 9, Maryland
March 24, 1951

Mr. George W. Keller
2 West Woodward Street
Baltimore, 1, Maryland
Dear Mr. Keller:

I am in the process of writing my Master's thesis on the subject "How Safe Are The Blind?" I have prepared a questionnaire which I desire to send to as many industrially blind people as possible. I need your help because I would like to have a good sampling from every state. Could you please send me from twenty-five to one hundred names of industrially blind people known to you who are working at the present time or who have worked in the past? In this list I would like as many occupations represented as possible. Later on you will then be informed as to what the questionnaire is all about. It will take approximately twenty minutes to fill out the questionnaire.

I hope you will find it possible to send me the list I desire. For this extra service on your part, I will not only list you in my thesis as a contributor to it, but will also send you an analysis of my study upon request. I have developed a study which I believe will benefit all the blind. My study should produce many interesting results and some of these would be of special interest to people of the blind. Only industrially blind people will answer this questionnaire. However, if you are sighted, I shall send you a questionnaire as that you may know what my study is about.

May I hear from you soon in order that I can send out my questionnaire as quickly as possible?

Very truly yours,

M. Keith Shumway
Rehabilitation Counselor
for the Blind

Thank you again for your kind consideration.

Sincerely yours,

M. Keith Shumway

Rehabilitation Counselor
for the Blind

[illegible][illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[Faint, illegible text]

General noted a
reluctant participation
noted and not

APPENDIX B

2505 Wetherburn Road
Baltimore, 9, Maryland
April 4, 1951

Since I have not received a list of names from my request letter of March 24th, I am assuming that in some cases my letter was probably misleading. Willingness to help on the part of many, if procedures were slightly different, has prompted me to write this letter which I hope will clarify our thinking and enable you to cooperate.

My trouble started because I did not have the home addresses of the workers for the blind in the United States; therefore, I was forced to use their business addresses to correspond with them. For this reason many who have received my request for names of blind people known to them have interpreted it to mean clients of the agency they are serving. This was not my intention. Some of the names they send me might be clients, but many might not be. I want a strictly personal, individual reply to blind people you know who would probably answer a questionnaire. If you feel that you can send me the names of industrially blind people who have worked, or who are working, and who would be willing to spend twenty minutes in filling out a questionnaire, I would be glad to have you do so. If you feel you cannot do this, perhaps you might be able to help me in another way--as follows:

Perhaps I could send you the questionnaires and you could pass them out for me. I would send a self-addressed, stamped envelope, plus a cover letter, with each questionnaire. I would send as many as you felt you could distribute.

It is very important that all states be represented in my study, and I hope that you now feel that there is a way you can help me. The results obtained in this questionnaire should be very beneficial to the blind. Please remember that if you can assist me, you shall be considered a contributor to my Thesis and honored as such in it. An analysis of my study will be sent you upon request.

Thank you again for any kind consideration you show me, and I hope I will be able to repay it in the future. Please let me have your opinion as soon as possible as time is of great essence to me.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

H. Smith Shumway
Rehabilitation Counselor
for the Blind

I am in the process of writing my Master's thesis on the subject "How Safe Are The Blind?" I have prepared a questionnaire which I desire to send to as many blind people as possible. I need your help. I would like to have a good sampling from every part of the country. Could you please send me from twenty-five to one hundred names and addresses of industrially blind people you who are working at the present time or who have in the past? In this list I would like as many as possible to be represented as far as possible. Later on you and those who will be sent questionnaires. It will take me only twenty minutes to fill out the questionnaire.

I hope you will find it possible to send me the list. From this entire service on your part, I will list you in my thesis as a contributor to the study. I will also send you an analysis of my study upon request. I have developed a study which I believe will benefit the blind. My study should produce many interesting results. There would be of special interest to placement of the blind. Only industrially blind people will be included. However, if you are sighted, I shall send you a questionnaire so that you may know what my study is about.

May I hear from you even in order that I can send you my questionnaires as quickly as possible?

Very truly yours

H. Smith Shum
Rehabilitation C
For the Blind

P.S. If you feel that you cannot possibly supply names and addresses, could you be willing to contribute the questionnaire for me? I would be glad to send you the number desired plus self-addressed envelopes for their prompt return.

APPENDIX I

1911/1912
1911/1912
1911/1912

I am in the process of writing my book on the
subject "The Life of the Nation". I have prepared a
questionnaire which I desire to send to as many libraries
and book stores as possible. I need your help in
this. I would like to have a list of libraries in your
area. Could you please send me from twenty-five to one hundred
names and addresses of libraries which would be
interested in receiving my book? I am sure you will
be able to do this. I would like to have a list of
libraries in your area. I am sure you will be able to
do this. I would like to have a list of libraries in
your area. I am sure you will be able to do this.

I have now with this is possible to send me the list
I desire. I am sure you will be able to do this. I
am sure you will be able to do this. I am sure you
will be able to do this. I am sure you will be able
to do this. I am sure you will be able to do this.
I am sure you will be able to do this. I am sure
you will be able to do this. I am sure you will be
able to do this. I am sure you will be able to do
this. I am sure you will be able to do this.

I am sure you will be able to do this. I am sure
you will be able to do this. I am sure you will be
able to do this. I am sure you will be able to do
this. I am sure you will be able to do this.

Very truly yours,
J. Edgar Hoover
Special Agent in Charge
U. S. Department of Justice

If you feel that you cannot possibly reply on this
matter and otherwise, would you be willing to do this
for me? I would be very grateful if you could do this.
I am sure you will be able to do this. I am sure
you will be able to do this. I am sure you will be
able to do this. I am sure you will be able to do
this. I am sure you will be able to do this.

APPENDIX J

THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE BLIND

Office of the President
2652 Santa Road
Berkeley 9, California

April 11, 1951

Mr. H. Smith Shumway
Rehabilitation Counselor for the Blind
2305 Vetherburn Road
Baltimore, 7, Maryland

Dear Mr. Shumway:

The National Federation for the Blind is holding its annual convention this summer in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The dates are June 17-20.

As usual some portions of our program will be taken up with problems of the rehabilitation and placement of the blind. Naturally not the least of these problems is the fear of prospective employers that blind employees will be less safe than sighted workers.

I invite you to attend our National Federation Convention and to give us a talk on "How Safe are the Blind." We would like you to confine your formal discussion to 20 or 25 minutes so as to leave time for questions and comments from the floor.

May I have an answer from you in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

Jacobus tenBroek
President

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

H. Smith Stummey, M.A. 1952 (B.A. University of Wyoming)
Title of thesis: "How Safe are the Blind?"
Thesis directed by Professor R. Lee Hornbake
Major: Counseling and Guidance
Pages in thesis, 97. Words in abstract, 322

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to determine how safe the blind are at and about the home, in traveling, and on the job.

Procedure. The questionnaire method was used. Names of blind persons with work experience were obtained. They lived in forty-three states and three provinces of Canada. Nine hundred and eighty-two questionnaires were sent out with a forty-three per cent return.

Results. In the entire work experience of the 430 persons studied, 26 per cent suffered injuries; 43 major and 88 minor injuries occurred. The average age for both sexes was 39 years.

The percentages of injuries suffered by 325 men and 115 women were similar with two exceptions. Women exceeded men in percentage of home injuries, whereas men exceeded women in percentage of injuries at work.

The percentage of injuries suffered by the partially blind as compared with the totally blind was about the same; however, when the partially blind were sub-divided into the categories good object, poor object, light perception, and limited fields, injury percentages were variable. The num-

It is the duty of every citizen to support the laws of the State and to pay the taxes imposed upon him. The State is the source of all our rights and liberties, and it is our duty to support it in every way possible.

The State is the source of all our rights and liberties, and it is our duty to support it in every way possible. The State is the source of all our rights and liberties, and it is our duty to support it in every way possible.

The State is the source of all our rights and liberties, and it is our duty to support it in every way possible. The State is the source of all our rights and liberties, and it is our duty to support it in every way possible. The State is the source of all our rights and liberties, and it is our duty to support it in every way possible.

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The State is the source of all our rights and liberties, and it is our duty to support it in every way possible. The State is the source of all our rights and liberties, and it is our duty to support it in every way possible. The State is the source of all our rights and liberties, and it is our duty to support it in every way possible.

ber of persons in each type of blindness was as follows: good object, 65; poor object, 69; light perception, 94; total blindness, 161; and limited fields, 43.

Only 7.55 per cent of the group received sick benefits during their blind working lives.

Occupational fields were represented as: sheltered shops, 46 persons; stands, 69 persons; self-employed, 84 persons; industry, 94 persons; and professional, 95 persons. In each group the percentage of injuries was similar with one exception, the professional group sustained twice as many as any other group.

Of those responding, 198 had worked under 5 years and 82 had worked over 5 years for their present organizations.

The average time lost because of sickness per blind person for the last year worked was 1.04-3.20 days. Over one-half of the persons who responded lost no time because of sickness. A study made in Maryland in 1949 of the general population showed that the average days lost from work per person in Maryland was 5.8.

The number of persons using different travel methods was recorded as follows: cane, 230; escort, 65; guide dogs, 32; use of no aid, 43; other methods, 40. Sickness and injuries were analyzed as to travel methods.

Life insurance was held by 146 persons. Increased premiums were paid by 98 persons, of which 63 stated the amount of increase per \$1,000.00, which averaged an increased premium of \$5.86 per \$1,000.00. Names of life

insurance companies insuring the blind were noted.

Industrial accidents were suffered by 15 persons, or 2.95 per cent.

The time blind did not affect the number of injuries persons received. The average time blind was 22.34 years.

Additional handicaps did not increase injuries or sickness and were had by 40 persons, or 9.1 per cent, with one-third listing deafness.

"Accident Facts" by the National Safety Council, 1950, stated that during 1950 there was one major accident per 25 persons. The study "How Safe are the Blind?" reveals one major accident per 10 blind persons during their entire blind work history, which averaged 10.16 years. This means that there was one major injury incurred by every 100 blind persons for a one-year period.

Insurance companies insuring the blind were noted.
Industrial accidents were suffered by 15 persons, or
2.95 per cent.
The time blind did not affect the number of injuries
persons received. The average time blind was 22.34 years.
Additional statistics did not increase injuries or
sickness and were had by 40 persons, or 9.1 per cent, with
one-third having diseases.
"Accident Facts" by the National Safety Council, 1950,
states that during 1950 there was one major accident per
27 persons. The study "How Safe are the Blind?" reveals
one major accident per 10 blind persons during their en-
tire blind work history, which averaged 10.16 years. This
means that there was one major injury incurred by every
100 blind persons for a one-year period.

VITA

Name: H. Smith Shumway

Permanent address: 2505 Fetherburn Road, Baltimore, 9,
Maryland

Degree to be conferred, date: M.A., 1952

Date of birth: November 27, 1921

Place of birth: Salt Lake City, Utah

Secondary Education: Lowell High School, Lowell, Wyoming

Collegiate Institutions Attended

| | Dates | Degree | Date of Degree |
|------------------------|-----------|--------|----------------|
| University of Wyoming | 1939-1943 | B.S. | March, 1943 |
| University of Maryland | 1948-1952 | M.A. | 1952 |

Position held: Rehabilitation Counselor for the Blind,
State Department, 5 years

100103

Name: L. Smith Ramsey

Permanent address: 2505 Westbourne Road, Baltimore, 9, Maryland

Desires to be considered, date: N.A., 1952

Date of birth: November 27, 1921

Place of birth: Salt Lake City, Utah

Secondary Education: Lowell High School, Lowell, Wyoming

Collegiate Institutions Attended

| Institution | Dates | Degrees | Date of Degree |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|----------------|
| University of Wyoming | 1939-1943 | B.S. | March, 1943 |
| University of Maryland | 1943-1952 | N.A. | 1952 |

Position held: Rehabilitation Counselor for the Blind, State Department, 5 years